The Centre Reporter.

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What has become of the rain maker and his machine?

The Hill boom went off with a bang, and is still off.

A Sherman presidential boom is the latest and like the rest will "peter out."

California Democrats are for Cleveland for President and he will get their delegates.

The latest combination formed is the Wall Paper trust. This combine is bound to go to the wall.

The Republican bosses are making things look a parcel doubtful for Harrison's renomination.

The State appropriation for the school districts this year is two and a half times more than it was last year.

The Anarchists are getting in their work in several of the European countries and bomb throwing and dynamiting of public buildings has become almost a daily occurrence.

The crop of embezzlers of bank funds is steadily growing. The latest addition to the ranks is President Hunter, of the Phoenixville National bank, who now lies in jail for want of bail.

Harrison will surely receive the renomination from his party from appearances at present. Several states have instructed their delegates for him and indorsed his administration.

John Anderson, who is on trial at Cleveland for bigamy, is said by a correspondent at that city to be claimed by 121 women as their husband. Golly but he must have been blessed with honey in his day.

The Chinese exclusion bill passed the house and President Harrison did not lose any time in signing it. China it is now supposed will retaliate by placing restrictions upon its commerce and sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

For the first time in twenty years the Republicans have carried St. Paul. This is decidedly encouraging.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.* It's about time they took to carrying some respectable fellow like St. Paul, having carried old Cloty so long.

The Philadelphia *Press* is prosecuting a vigorous war against Senator Quay, to defeat his reelection to the senate. Quay during his thirty year period of office holding has received $500,000, and the *Press* thinks he has had enough, and so he has.

The anti-Harrison men are still without a man who can be brought forward in opposition to the present administration. The leaders, Quay, ex-speaker Reed and several others are determined to find a new man if there is such a one, to run against Harrison.

In passing the Chinese exclusion bill the United States has fairly begun a labor which should be completed by prohibiting the rest of Europe from making a dumping ground of the United States of its paupers and criminals. Such action must be taken or the country will be over run by the aliens.

In Virginia there is a lively straight-out Hill contest for delegates against the supporters of Cleveland. It is one of the few States where such an issue has been raised. The Richmond *State* of Saturday prints a table showing results in the election of delegates in 57 counties and 11 cities, and the summing up is as follows: Cleveland 457, Hill 203, uninstructed 219. The probabilities are the Virginia delegates will go to Chicago uninstructed.

There was once a time in the history of the Republican party when a tariff of 22 per cent was considered burdensome, and in 1857 this tariff was reduced by the first Republican congress, of which N. P. Banks was speaker, on the ground that the revenue was excessive. A tariff then was a tax and a burden on the people, to be reduced to the lowest possible limit. But what a change has come over the spirit of its dreams since 1857. It now maintains a tariff of 60 per cent, that breeds, protects and maintains trusts and monopolies.

The senate joined the house in a free trade departure from the navigation laws, by passing the bill granting an American register to certain foreign built steamships. If this law should made general we would see a revival of American shipping on the ocean. It is the most significant back-down the Republicans have ever made on the tariff question. It is an object lesson, teaching just as free trade in sugar, coffee, tea and quinine teaches.

WILL NOT HARM WORKINGMEN.

Democrats are accused of trying to impress workingmen with the belief that with lower tariffs they would be enabled to secure articles of consumption more cheaply than now, and all workingmen are warned against falling into such error because in that event "the cheapest thing in the United States would be the labor of the people."

This would be astounding but that it is designedly incorrect says the *Patriot*. The first result of a reduction of tariff is a decrease of the price of the commodity that had been subject to duty. That this is true is abundantly shown in the cases of sugar and binding twine. Immediately after the removal of the duty on sugar there was a great drop in its price acknowledged by all Republican papers to have been due solely to the removal of the duty—and they took upon themselves great credit for the fact. The duty on binding twine was reduced from three and one-half cents to seven-tenths of one cent a pound, and the price has fallen from seventeen cents a pound to seven and one-half cents. A reduction of duty is followed by a reduction of price.

This has and can have no appreciable effect upon wages, for there are in protected industries only five per cent. of the workingmen of the United States and in the unprotected industries 65 per cent., who cannot possibly be affected by tariff legislation except in so far as it fixes the prices of the products they consume. There are in this country not more than 1,000,000 persons in the protected industries; there are not less than 63,000,000 consumers. Even if low tariffs reduce wages (which is denied; there is no hardships among binding twine makers) is it not right that the 63,000,000 should be relieved of taxation for the support of this 1,000,000—that 98.4 per cent. should not pay tribute to 1.6?

If reductions of duties make smaller the burdens of the people, which they are known to do, the Democratic party will never cease to demand them. It is impossible for that policy to be harmful; it has shown itself to be beneficial, and has been more than once endorsed by the voters of the United States.

"Prince" Russell Harrison is mixed up in another deal that he should have kept out of for his father's sake, if for no other reason. In the congressional investigation at Washington it was shown that he was to get $5,000 for his influence in behalf of the Yellowstone Park Company, and failed only because the president of the company sat down on him. He was cruel enough to declare that Russell hadn't any influence worth speaking of at the White House, or anywhere else for for that matter. The testimony goes to show that the prince was perfectly ready to sell his influence whether he had any or not. He doubtless argued to himself that there was not much use in being a President's son if he could not make an honest penny occasionally out of the fact.

A Six Legged Calf.

William Dotson, of Cresson, Cambria county, has a calf, born last week, that has six legs, says the Johnstown *Tribune*. Four of these legs are in the rear the animal having double hips. Only two of these rear limbs are however used for walking, the other being too short for pedestrian exercise. As if six legs were not enough the calf also has a double tail, and altogether it is one of the oddest specimens of the animal kingdom ever set forth.

His Second Offense.

Noah Confer, who was arrested last week near Bellefonie, for committing an assault upon a nine-year-old girl, has just served his time in the county jail for committing a similar crime, and it is likely when he comes up for trial, Judge Furst will not be lenient with him, but give him the full extent of the law, as the brute deserves.

Put Himself on Record.

Robert Pitcairn, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, in the course of an address before the Railroad Men's Christian Association in Pittsburg on Sunday, took occasion to put himself on record as against the running of Sunday trains.

Bellefonte's Bonded Debt.

The auditors report of Bellefonte which was recently published shows the total indebtedness of that town to aggregate the enormous sum of $144,340.41. Of this sum, the municipal government is in the hole $102.840.88, school, $40.000, and poor $1.500.13.

——At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, all the latest styles in foot wear are kept in stock and at prices lower than elsewhere.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Some of the leading newspapers have been discussing the wisdom of the next Democratic National Convention repealing what is known as the "two-thirds rule." This rule was first adopted by the National Convention that met at Baltimore in 1832, and it has prevailed in all Democratic National Conventions from that time until the present. It requires two-thirds of the votes of a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Although the soundness of the rule has often been questioned, and repeated efforts have been made to change it for the majority rule it still remains as a part of Democratic policy.

Commenting on the suggestion that the National Convention to meet at Chicago on the 21st of June may be asked to overthrow the two-thirds, rule the Philadelphia *Times* pertinently remarks: "Some apprehension has been exhibited in quarters unfriendly to Mr. Cleveland, lest his friends may attempt to revoke the old rule to assure his nomination. All such apprehensions are surely unwarranted. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the rule that has prevailed in every Democratic National Convention held in the country, it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Cleveland's friends are quite too sagacious to reverse the common law of the party to assure a particular nomination. That would be very bad politics and would give the best possible pretext for disgruntled Democrats to oppose Cleveland's election.

"It has become one of the generally accepted laws of the Democracy that a Democratic candidate for President is entitled to the necessary two-thirds when he commands a clear majority vote; and there is no probability of Mr. Cleveland, or any other candidate before the coming Chicago Convention, being defeated for want of two-thirds after he shall have been given a majority vote. Upon the whole, therefore, we assume that the repeal of the two-thirds rule will not be seriously attempted at Chicago, and that the choice of the majority of the the Convention will be reasonably certain to be given the requisite two-thirds vote."

A COUNTY WITHOUT FUNDS.

Huntingdon Commissioners Will Have to Levy an Extra Tax to Meet Expenses.

Huntingdon county is now without a single cent in its treasury and the County Commissioners are in a serious quandary as to what means to devise to meet the county's running expenses.

The prospects are that the two weeks' May term of court which will convene on Monday, will have to be conducted with an empty treasury. The present legal limit of assessments on real estate, 10 mills, has been reached.

The Commissioners, however, in order to decrease the county bonded indebtedness of $166,611, have decided to lay a special tax. The increase in the county indebtedness is ascribed by the Commissioners to the rapidly growing criminal business in the courts and to building of expensive bridges.

Memorial Day.

Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R., met in their room on Saturday afternoon to make arrangements for Memorial Day exercises. A committee was appointed having the matter in charge and a speaker was to be secured by them, and up to this time action has not been taken by them. All arrangements will be published in the REPORTER and the doings of the committee made public.

Death of an Infant.

Clyde Frederick, an infant child of Emanuel Fye, died April 17th, 1892, aged 6 months and 17 days.

Is Clydie dead, and must it be
That we his smiles no more can see?
But surely is the promise given,
That we can see him up in Heaven.

For Coffee Stains.

To remove coffee stains from your table linen, apply the yolk of an egg mixed with a little wine and warm water. Rinse thoroughly with clear warm water after the application has been made.

No Decision Rendered.

The Supreme Court has rendered no decision in the case of George E. Mensch, of Millheim, who lost an eye while in the employ of the P. R. R. The case was argued by Judge Orvis.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Two Altoona counterfeiters who have been flooding the Clearfield region with counterfeit money, were arrested at Houtzdale on Friday and placed in the Clearfield jail to await trial.

Carpets, cheap, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Cotton ingrain carpets 35, 40, 45, cents. All wool ingrain carpets 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 75 cents per yard at LYON & Co's.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Commander Palmer's Order to the Old Veterans.

Commander-in-Chief John Palmer has promulgated his Memorial Day order. It reads:

The memory of those trying times of long ago grows more vivid as each recurring spring decorates the landscape with nature's choicest colors. As our thoughts journey backward through memory's halls, how lovingly we recall those who shoulder to shoulder with us stood in defense of the nation's life. and who have since crossed death's dark valley to the unknown mysteries of eternity. A hope that it is well with them fills ever comrade's heart and a desire to again "touch elbows" when the final muster out shall come animates and thrills our every pulse. Flowers are emblematic of the resurrection and life to come, therefore how fitting the custom of our organization established by our late comrade and commander in chief, John A. Logan, to assemble within the numerous God's acres that dot our country over wherein lie all that is mortal of our absent comrades and garland their graves while paying tribute to their valor and work.

Every mound which covers the remains of a Union soldier or sailor should receive its crown so emblematic on our day of blessed memory, Memorial Day, Monday, May 30, and each and every post of the Grand Army of the Republic should hold a solemn memorial service on the preceding Sunday. With great regret is noticed a growing inclination on the part of many to observe this day in a manner frivolous and entirely at variance with its intent and design. Every comrade should use his best efforts to have it celebrated with the solemnity befitting its character and purpose. Department commanders will forward this order with whatever instructions they may deem requisite in their departments to secure a proper observance of the day, and insure that the exercises shall be such as will tend to instill in the breasts of all observers a deep and lasting love of and patriotic devotion to country.

A RAIL ON THE TRACK.

A Horrible Accident Barely Averted at Spruce Creek.

At noon on Wednesday of last week, as Way Passenger train was emerging from Spruce Creek tunnel, the engineer discover an obstruction on the track ahead. The train was stopped just in time to avert an accident that would probably have been attended with disastrous results.

An iron rail was found tightly wedged on the track. Suspicion fell on W. H. Cornelius, aged 25, of Spruce Creek, who had disappeared suddenly. Early Thursday morning Cornelius surrendered himself to Sheriff Wilson, of Huntingdon.

NOW AND THEN.

The Number of Days to Fetch a Ton of Coal.

A reader of the REPORTER interested in our "Now and Then" articles, says thirty years ago he and others, in winter, made trips to Snow Shoe and Philipsburg, for soft coal, for blacksmiths and school houses in the valley. Two horses, sled and one man were the requirements to bring one ton, and the time two and one-half to three days. Now a ton of coal is landed at any station in the valley at from ninety cents to one dollar per ton, railroad freight.

Gets Damages.

Mrs. David Lohr, formerly of this place, now of Philipsburg, about a year ago, sustained some injuries from a defective board walk in the latter town, and sued the boro for damages. The case was tried at Bellefonte last week, and Mrs. Lohr received a verdict for $925. Let all boros, Centre Hall too, take warning—damages have run into thousands of dollars for injuries received from defective walks. The damages finally fall back upon the lot owners for payment.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

Dr. C. E. Emerick, executor of estate of John Emerick, decd., late of Centre Hall, will offer the real estate of said deceased at public sale on Saturday, June 11, at one o'clock. The estate is composed of a fine farm about 2½ miles east of Centre Hall, and a dwelling house and lot on Church street, Centre Hall. See ad. in another column of the REPORTER.

A New Election Law.

Under the new election law which went into effect on the first of March all township nominations must be made ten days prior to the election and borough primaries seven days previous. The result of the primaries is submitted to the township and borough auditors who must have the tickets printed for the election.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1892.

The anti-Harrison republicans are jubilant over what they say is the certainty that Mr. Harrison cannot be nominated at Minneapolis. They point exultingly to the nearly six hundred uninstructed delegates, and sneer at the fact that only four States that the republicans have any reasonable hope of carrying—Illinois, Indiana Nebraska, and South Dakato—have instructed for Harrison and some of them do not hesitate to say that the majority of the rest of the instructed delegates, all from the South, could easily be taken away from Mr. Harrison by cash purchase, if it were necessary to do so to defeat him.

Quay, Platt, Reed and a large number of the most influential republican bosses met here to congratulate themselves on the result detailed in the election of delegates to the Minneapolis convention, and, what is more important to them, to agree upon the ticket to be nominated. The meeting was, of course, a secret one, but it is whispered that it was practically agreed to hold out hopes to Sherman, McKinley, Alger, Depew and other dark horses until the last minute, in order to keep them and their personal followers from going into the Harrison camp, and that when the convention meets Blaine and Rusk are to be sprung upon it with a rush and enthusiastically pushed through before the friends of other candidates have an opportunity to pull their wits together.

Mr. Harrison is reported to be contemplating a withdrawal in favor of Senator Cullom. In fact it is said that he told Senator Cullom before the Illinois convention was held that he would do so, as soon as it became apparent that he could not be nominated on the first ballot, and that it was that promise that caused Cullom to get the convention to instruct for Harrison.

Having compelled the department of Justice to begin legal proceedings against the sugar trust, the House will now do the same for the National Cordage company, the trust which controls binding twine, by adopting a resolution offered by Representative Scott, of Illinois, the same gentleman who introduced the sugar trust resolution, which the House passed last week. It may be that the Sherman anti-trust law, which enacted by the billion dollar Congress, is entirely worthless, as was charged by democrats when it was passed—there are reasons for believing that it was intended to be—but that makes the House all the more anxious to see it put to a practical test. If it fails, the House will pass a bill that will not fail, and leave the responsibility for its becoming a law with the trust-loving republican majority in the Senate and the republican President.

Representative Bailey, who is member of the House sub-committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the Yellowstone Park Association, thinks Mr. Russell Harrison may find himself in a very unpleasant position before the investigation is over, owing to his readiness to loan his "influence."

The House committee on Post Offices has agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating $100,000 for the extension of free mail delivery in agricultural districts, and providing for the issue of fractional postal notes.

Again the old cry is raised that Secretary Noble has informed Mr. Harrison that Raum must go or he would leave the Cabinet. This may or may not be true, but, if the charge true that Raum wrote, without Noble's knowledge, the letter declining to furnish the Pension Office investigating committee with the papers relating to the discharge of certain special pension examiners, and Noble, says he did, it would certainly be about what any self-respecting man would do under similar circumstances. The committee through the chairman, Representative Wheeler, asked for these papers and Mr. Raum wrote a letter stating that he was directed by Secretary Noble to decline furnishing them. Now, Secretary Noble says he knew nothing about such a request being made, and that the committee can have the papers or any others on file that they may wish to see. It was well for Secretary Noble that he took so sensible a view of the request, as the committee had determined to take heroic measures by reporting a resolution concerning the refusal to the House, which might have resulted in impeachment proceedings against the Secretary of the Interior.

The thousands of pamphlet copies of Henry George's "Free Trade or Protection", which was recently published in the Congressional Record, that are being distributed through out the country, are being sent out by individual Representatives, and not by the Democratic Congressional campaign committee.

The silver democrats in the House expect to be able to secure the signatures of a majority of the democrats to a petition asking that a new date be set to vote upon the free coinage bill and that a rule against fillibustering be reported, indeed they claim to already have a sufficient number of signers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, In the Providence of Almighty God, He has been pleased to remove from our midst Alice J. eldest daughter of James F. and Mary Ann Palmer, and

Whereas, In her removal we, her classmates and teacher realize the irreparable loss the class, the Sunday school and the church have sustained. Therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved parents and friends our sincere sympathy in this their sore affliction, and

Resolved, That while we mourn the removal of one so young in life, who was always found where duty called, willing and anxious to do her part for the Master. We bow in humble submission to the decree of an All-wise Father and realize that our loss is her gain, she having assured all that "she was prepared and ready to go." And further

Resolved, That the county papers be requested to publish these resolutions.

MRS. JENNIE STRONG.
MRS. OLIE SHIRES.
MRS. LILLIE BIBLE.

TOO SMALL FOR HEADS.

Local Laconics Dished Up In a Spicy Manner.

Candidates are becoming numerous.

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Sunday school picnics will now soon be in season.

—:—

The Union county fair will be held October 5th, 6th, and 7th.

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A number of residences in town are being improved and beautified.

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Garden making is the thing of the day now and all are busy planting.

—:—

A long sermon in church these warm Sundays, has a slight inclination to make one a trifle weary.

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There are many windows full of flowers and plants in Centre Hall that are delightful to look upon.

—:—

A dog with a can attached to its tail to serve as ballast, created no little excitement on Monday afternoon.

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Farmers are now very busy with their work, and in consequence town has been rather dull the past week.

—:—

Two bag pipers went through town on Tuesday morning. Their tune was one and the same and apparently no end.

—:—

Saturday was quite brisk in Centre Hall. The meetings of the Grange and G. A. R., in the afternoon brought a great many people to town.

—:—

Centre Hall is without a Chief of Police and an efficient man is wanted for the office. Don't all apply at once as you might embarrass the council.

—:—

The meetings of Christian Endeavor Society in the Presbyterian church every Sunday evening, are well attended. The membership is on the increase.

—:—

Had fine weather all the early part of the week, though it was a trifle inclined to be chilly. Wednesday morning was rainy, but soon cleared up again.

—:—

The shade trees lining our streets are out in leaves, and now the modest young lady can safely walk the streets without fear on her part. The trees are clothed.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

Following is a list of marriage licenses granted during the past week.

John Stoner, and Mary Snook both of Millheim.

James Luziet of Philipsburg, and Annie Lutel, of Woodward.

Frank Beezer, and Mary Davis, both of Benner twp.

Grant L. Holderman of Lemont and Sarah S. Lorah, of Boalsburg.

Election Booths Purchased.

The County Commissioners on April 28, gave an order to the Marietta Manufacturing Co., of Marietta, Pa., for a complete election outfit for Centre county at a cost of $1,277.55.

——Lewins' stock of spring and summer clothing is unequaled in the county. He has a larger stock than ever to select from and of latest styles and cuts. The prices never were as low.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AT THE GREAT SHOW.

Practical Plan for an Exhibition of Much Interest and Educational Value.

The wonderful educational effect of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in our country, revolutionizing as it seems, all matters of decoration and architecture, and many other things, besides engrafting on to our schools "manual training" from Russia, has suggested to my mind that the greatest good that can come to our people from the coming World's Fair is not in the direction of improvements in machinery, in the production of materials, in matter of decoration and art in general, all of immense importance, but in the direction of showing our people what the highest enlightenment up to this time, gathered from all the nations, can do to render the early period of the development of the life and character of men and women as useful, as beautiful, and as happy as is possible.

In the Children's Department I should want five divisions: For 1st. school; 2d, children's clothing and comforts in general; 3d. sports, plays, toys, and everything to contribute to the pleasure and entertainment of children; 4th, an auditorium; 5th, a bazaar.

SIDE VIEW OF PROPOSED CHILDREN'S PALACE.

1st Division, School. This division I suppose the Educational Department, already provided for, will take care of, and so relieve the "Children's Department" of this responsibility; but if they do not take hold of it in the spirit of the "Children's Department" I should wish in our department a school exhibit which should be of our spirit. This would be, not to show what is customary in any particular State or city, as how these may be improved. I would begin with the best experience from the schools and homes for babies in London, and if practicable illustrate it with live teachers, and nurses, and babies. Then would come the little "kitchen garden" and "kindergarten," and the development of Pestalozzi's and Froebel's ideas and methods, and the best we know of manual and heart, as well as intellectual training all the way up through the grades for children of different ages, all illustrated with real children, and real schools in practical operation. The object would not be to show how parental care may be eliminated, but how it may be made more effective, and how the child while away from the parent's influence may have the best influence brought to bear upon it.

2d Division, for children's clothing and comforts in general, with the aid of lay figures would illustrate the latest improvement in the construction of dress for babies and children of all ages. This is especially important, for the prevailing customs in reference to the dress of the little ones needs reformation more than those of grown people, which have called into existence the Women's Dress Reform Associations. The ordinary complicated dress of a baby is the cause, speaking very mildly, of an immense amount of unnecessary discomfort for both baby and its mother. This is so easily remedied that it seems as if the millions of babies living, and those yet to be born should have the benefit, especially since the better ways are simpler, cheaper, and more easily constructed, and the temper and sometimes even the life of the baby, and mother, I suppose, would be saved from ruin. Many of these can be conveniently demonstrated in the Exposition by ladies and gentlemen, who will be glad of so grand an opportunity to aid in giving comfort to their fellow-creatures. In this division should be shown some things important in relation to foods and their preparation. There are societies that will gladly help in these matters.

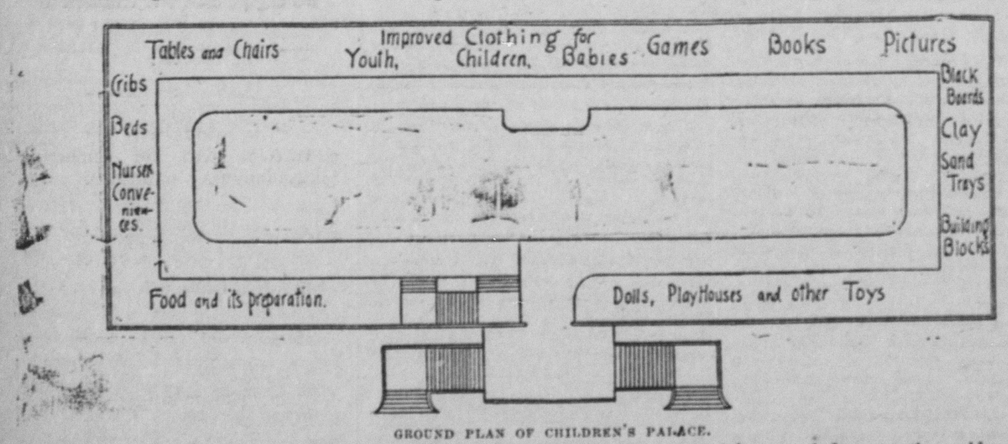
3d Division, for games, toys and amusements, would be divided into two subdivisions for indoor and for outdoor amusements. Here I should want to illustrate the games and use of toys and appliances in the most active way possible. In the outdoor subdivision, at least a part of which should be under shelter, I should want among other things a seabeach and sand for children to play on, and I should want some real water for the little ones to sail their boats in. In the indoor subdivision I should have sections for children of different ages, beginning with children two years old and younger, playing with their toys, building houses with their blocks, etc.

4th Division, Auditorium. Here I by means of a stereopticon illustrate the child life of various nations, having several good lecturers for the purpose, not only of making this feature entertaining, but with the direct and principal object of as adroitly as possible interesting the people in doing what they can for the pleasure of their own children, and of giving them information as to how they may do it in their own individual homes. Mondays the beautiful child life in Japan might be illustrated; Tuesdays the child life of some other country or countries, and so on. These entertainments might be varied in many ways. The building I should erect to seat 500 people, and so arrange it that it could be easily increased in size. That it might be quickly filled and emptied, I should have several entrances on one side and exits on the other.

5th Division Bazaar. After working up the interest of a grown person in the welfare and pleasure of the little ones at home, before his enthusiasm has time to subside I should put in his reach all these things which have been exhibited for the comfort and happiness of the children, in a bazaar which should be in a building for itself, which nobody need visit for the mere purpose of seeing the articles, as all would be on exhibition in the other divisions. I think the exhibitors will make the bazaar so attractive that every person will wish to see it. Here I should require the prices to be moderate and plainly marked, and also to pay some small tribute to the general income of the exhibition.

It has been suggested that an attractive feature for the World's Fair could be a great play-house in which all children coming to the Fair should have the privilege of playing, and that accommodations might be made for several thousand children at a time, where they would be free to use all sorts of toys. While that idea is full of interest, it seems far more interesting and important to systematically teach the people how to give pleasure and benefit to the children at home, in some such way as is here proposed.

It should hardly be expected that a first draft of a thing of this kind could be made which would not need to be greatly modified by any one who should undertake the practical work. This plan contemplates the exclusive use of several good-sized buildings, but the grounds, large as they are, were so fully occupied before application had been made for space for this, that it was questionable, however meritorious the project might be, whether room could be found for it. At last room has been found, but it looks as if its friends would have to be content with but a single building, but this may be large enough to admit of showing all those things which it is desirable should be shown.



GROUND PLAN OF CHILDREN'S PALACE.

It is not practicable for various reasons to use children in connection with many exhibits, which would be brighter by their presence, but in those cases it is probable young ladies can take the part of the children, in illustrating how children can use for pleasure and to advantage various things. For instance, young ladies can show what pleasure and education a child can get out of a pile of sand in a box or tray, or a lump of clay, or how so simple things as a bunch of wooden toothpicks and a lump of putty can be made very entertaining and call forth ingenuity. They can illustrate the value of good building blocks and of many things, where the advantage of having some one who can make explanations to the sight-seers may be important.

By the accompanying drawings it is desired to suggest how one building may be made to do large service. The plan of but one floor is shown. It has a gallery or walk from which may be seen the kindergarten and manual training classes at work on the ground floor below, occupying the middle of the building; and on the other side of the walk is the space for exhibits, all around the building. This floor is planned to show those things which are of special value for babies and little children. On the first floor, where the kindergarten may be viewed through wire screens on one side of the walk; on the other side may be shown those things which are of interest to older girls and boys, such as drawing, sketching, painting in oils and water colors, in etching and engraving by the various methods. By this means the visitor can get ideas as to the materials necessary, and the practicability of carrying on these things at home. To a greater or less extent these things may be shown by classes in the kindergarten and manual training classes, but it is desirable to show them detached, for the purpose of encouraging attempts in cases where the individuals cannot have the advantage of the organized schools for such purposes. On this floor may be shown such things and ways of using them, as will engage the interest of young people, girls as well as boys, in photography, modeling in clay and plaster, carving, carpentry, smithing, plumbing, electrical work, printing and so forth.

Emphasis can be given to the suggestions as to girls learning to do these things, not only as a matter of education but of practical usefulness, by the exhibition of some of the magnificent contributions to the arts and sciences by women. Some of the most delicate and useful steel engravings ever executed were done by a woman, and there will be sewing machines invented by a woman on which thirteen foundation patents have been granted this year, after the field had seemed to be exhausted by men. In these simple, ingenious machines, which will do all the things and as well as the ordinary machines, may be used as under bobbin wound with a thousand or fifteen hundred yards of thread, instead of the little bobbin with room for only about fifty yards. A woman is generally mystified and completely lost if some accident occurs to the plumbing arrangements of the house. There is no reason why the veil of mystery should not be raised for her from this subject, adding greatly to her satisfaction and comfort.

The building represented by the accompanying picture is supposed to be two hundred feet long and seventy or eighty feet wide, two or three stories high, with a flat roof and easy access to it. The central part of the roof thirty or forty feet wide and a hundred and sixty feet long, is raised above the rest of the roof for the purpose of giving side skylights for the rest of the building. Both the lower and upper parts of the roof can be protected in places by awnings, and used for exhibiting some things which require the open air, such as kites and balloons. The plan of the building has not yet been settled upon, but I trust the ladies, in whose hands this important matter is, will treat it in so liberal and forceful a manner, that as a result this department shall be not only from its beauty the most attractive of all in the great World's Fair, but most useful in matters moral and educational.

WILSON L. GILL.

IN A compartment of a train running from Bologna to Florence, Italy, a spark from the locomotive flew through the open window on the golden hair of a lady, setting it afire. There was great consternation, none of the company knowing what to do. The afflicted lady was the only person that did not lose her self-possession for a moment. She raised her hand to her head, seized hold of the burning hair, which a moment after had made the journey through the window into the open air. Her splendid golden hair had been an artificial head-dress.

The Azore Islands.

The Azores received their name from azor, a hawk, large flocks of which birds were seen by the early discoverers. They are supposed to have been colonized by the Carthaginians, as large quantities of Carthaginian coins have been found on them. If so, however, the colony had disappeared by the twelth century, as the Arabs seem to have known of them about that time, and they were then not populated. This group was first definitely known to the Europeans in 1351, as they are marked on a map of that time. It has been supposed that the Genoese knew of them. Their rediscovery dates from 1432, when the Fleming Vanderburg visited them. In 1432 again we are told that Prince Henry of Portugal, who, it is suspected, had in his possession a map on which they were marked, sent out Gonzalo Velho Cabral, who discovered the island of Santa Maria, and in 1444 took possession of St. Michaels. They were all known by 1457, and were colonized by Portugal, to which country they have ever since belonged.—[Boston Cultivator.

FOR THE LADIES.

A MILLINERY FREAK.

In millinery the latest freak is, as usual, very ugly. Black oats being considered chic in Paris, they have, in duty bound, been brought out by the swell bonnetmakers on this side of the channel. They are quite as ugly and monstrous as the green carnations, and, I trust, will have a short life. A bonnet trimmed with this discolored grain was worn at the Whistler private view day this week. It was of coarse white straw, with a fringe of the black oats placed 'round the brim and a very quaint little crown rather like an abbreviated chimney pot, while a semi-wreath of crushed pink roses resting against a bunch of tall, black satin bows with string to match, fastened with a tiny bunch of roses under the chin.—[St. Louis Republic.

SHIRTS OF GRASS CLOTH.

The material which used to be known some years ago as "grass cloth," and which is a sheer, durable linen, is again shown, but this time it has stripes of bright plaid ribbon woven into it; a suitable quantity of plain cloth accompanies the more elaborate material, and much individual taste is shown in their combination. The girl who is given over to wearing plain cloth skirts and jackets cut away in front to show a linen shirt is much exercised about these shirts. Those that are counted the most proper are made exactly like a man's—that is, they are open all the way down the front, small white enameled buttons being used to fasten them, and the cuffs and collars are on the shirt proper. Of course, these shirts have to be made to order else the collar will not fit. Plain enameled sleeve links are worn and the pin stuck in the silk scarf must have oddity to recommend it rather than great worth.—[New York Press.

FACTS ABOUT JAPANESE WOMEN.

Alice Bacon tells some interesting things about the Japanese women. She says the girls are remarkably well brought up. They are taught to work and are permitted to play. They never flirt, but regard men as higher beings to be deferred to and to be waited on. This view leaves them with a childish innocence of manner combined with the serene dignity of a woman. The wife's duty includes no thought of equality. In all things the husband goes first. If he drops his handkerchief or fan she picks it up. If she is the first daughter-in-law in a large family, she performs its drudgery and receives the fewest favors. For the good of her father or her husband she must be willing to meet any danger, endure any dishonor, perpetrate any crime and give up any treasure. She must also sleep on a wooden pillow lest her elaborately dressed hair be disturbed.—[New York Sun.

THE "TOY" BONNETS.

The toy bonnets worn by matronly women can only be distinguished from caps by their strings. For example, a piece of black lace rests on the hair, and is filled in with a little flat trimming, which forms the crown. The strings start from the back. Bonnets for younger women are mere scraps, but though scraps, costly, for real lace is used in their construction. They are worn a little back on the head, necessitating a fluffy arrangement of the hair in front. The upstanding plumes now used, some in front and some at the back, unless judiciously arranged, frequently give a very crazy appearance to the wearer. It is but a step from the graceful to the grotesque just here, for a strong breeze quickly works havoc with the feathers, and then one is instantly reminded of an Indian brave on the warpath.—[New York Post.

WITH OR WITHOUT.

The bonnet and glove question is one of the most perplexing points in the etiquette of dress. At a luncheon it is always correct to retain one's bonnet. This is an established law of etiquette, and shows a lack of the knowledge of good form in the hostess if she insists on her guest removing her head covering. This law holds good even when one drops in just informally and is persuaded to remain to the meal which is at the moment ready.

At all teas, luncheons and "at homes" bonnets are worn and at evening weddings and receptions they are quite in keeping, but for dinners—never.

The matter of wearing gloves should be sort of second nature to a woman, but, strange as it may appear, very refined looking girls take off their gloves in the theater and street cars quite as a matter of course. It is always safe to wear gloves to a gathering of any kind, and if you find yourself in the minority you can very easily remove them, while your mortification would be great if every one wore gloves and you had come unprepared. Gloves should always be worn in the street and to dinner parties. Of course, in the latter case, they are to be removed after one is seated at the table.—[Philadelphia Times.

FASHION NOTES.

Suede is not much worn in ladies' footwear at present.

Fine gold network forms the toe-cap and heel of many shoes.

Cosey bed-room slippers are of bright red or pale blue leather.

Black patent leather shoes have often crimson velvet bows.

For black and white gowns black shoes are worn with paste ornaments.

Entire costumes of white corduroy, dress and jacket are trimmed with gold braid.

Enamel flower-pins are among the most beautiful of the current trifles in jewelry.

The bow-knot pin has become so common that it has ceased to attract the attention of novelty-hunters.

Cotton Bedford cords, in light colors, made up with white corduroy into modified tailor costumes, are stylish and becoming.

Veils for large hats are very long and wide and draped into festoons around the brim.

Artificial flowers are so true to nature this season, and so perfect, one cannot help being disappointed to find the fragrance wanting.

There is a demand for soft silk ruches, which look like feathers, and they come in all shades, being used to edge skirts, and also worn for frills.

Ribbons of all kinds are in great demand for dress trimmings, as well as millinery. The pale shades are shot with contrasting colors, and some are very beautifully brocaded.

A pretty evening mantle is of heavy blue velvet, lined with light blue silk, composed of a drawn-in back, with the straight fronts bordered with mongolia goat around the length, and straight sleeves with deep velvet cuffs.

A blouse novelty truly Parisian is known as the "Grispin" belt. Heavy ribbed silk ribbon ten inches wide is passed through a huge buckle of chased silver. Some of the handsomest specimens stand fully eleven inches high and are exquisitely jewelled.

Drap de France is a fabric especially designed for dinner and reception toilets. It has a black ground upon which appears a wide satin stripe, in the center of which is a stripe exquisitely decorated with rare art shades in flowers and foliage.

In shopping you will find that plain fabrics cut to a better advantage than figured materials. If a yard wide eight yards will usually be sufficient for the robe, and if the goods is fifty-six inches 4½ yards will do. In arranging for a watteau pleat an extra yard is generally called for.

There is no article of dress so capable of unique changes as the girdle. In every conceivable style it appears upon cotton and all-wool costumes. Slashed and laced, trigly buttoned, pointed and round, narrow and wide, opened at the back and finished with a big rosette or hooked in invisible fashion beneath the arm.

Just now there is a fancy for very narrow belts to be worn with silk waists and cloth dresses. Belts of colored metal have a bowknot of silver for a clasp, and belts of velvet ribbon have beautifully etched buckles of gold and silver, while tinted chamois girdles are clasped with silver, and occasionally one sees a three-linked buckle of diamonds fastening a belt of velvet or moire ribbon.

The new straws are dyed in all the fashionable colors, and many of the hats are tartan. The old-fashioned boat-shaped hat is coming in again. The trimming consists of two long ostrich feathers, arranged one on each side, between the crown and the brim; there is a velvet bow and a paste buckle in front.

Sailor hats, which are always used for lawn tennis and boating, are more becoming than usual. The shape is something like the old one, but has round brim, and is trimmed with sash ribbon around the crown, tied in a bow at the side, under which the brim is slightly caught up. They are made of nutmeg straw in all colors.

"THE ROOKERY."

How a Great Office Building is Managed in Chicago.

The syndicate of business men who manage the Rookery bend every effort to make money. And how? By providing every improvement and attraction which, when economically obtained, will leave a fair and legitimate margin of profit out of receipts that are governed by the charges for like service in other buildings. These receipts are what would be the taxes if the Rookery were a city; the profits would take the form of a surplus in the treasury—at least until they were wisely spent. The analogy never falters, however far we pursue it. The Rookery managers gladden the eye with onyx, marble, and bronze, as the city fathers treat their tenants with parks and lakes and fountains. The Rookery managers give to their tenants the best elevator service ever yet devised in the world, batteries of the swiftest cars, some of which run as express trains, while others stop at every floor. They control these, and see that they are the best, as the city fathers should control their street railways, if they should not own them. The street-cleaning department of the Rookery is composed of a corps of orderly, respectful, hard-working, faithful men, who keep the dozen corridors and stories of offices as neat as the domain of a Dutch housewife. The air is not tainted; the litter and rubbish are whisked out of sight with due regard for decency; the corridors are never torn up with pits and trenches at times when they are in use. Alterations in the building are made at night, when the work will annoy and inconvenience the fewest tenants. The Rookery water supply and that which corresponds to its sewage system are the best that can be provided; in some cities out West I found office buildings where the landlords had sunk artesian wells for pure water—because they believed the water provided for the people generally was unfit to drink in one case; because it cost too much in another. In both instances the people of those cities were scandalously wronged, of course. To return to the Rookery, the building is policed efficiently without the creation of a uniformed class of bullies. In short, it is a pleasure to visit such a building, where every official and servant constantly exhibits a desire to do his duty and to give satisfaction.—[Harper's Magazine.

New York's Smallest Shop.

In the course of the squeezing process to which this town is subjected each year more and more hallways are turned into shops, and most of these tiny holes are occupied by cobblers of foreign birth. But the smallest cobbler shop in the city is commodious compared with the cosey little cupboard occupied by a tobacconist in Eldridge street. It is undoubtedly the smallest indoor shop in New York. In area it is exactly the square of the doorway. All day long a dark-haired woman, with gold rings in her ears, sits sewing in the little shop, but ready at a customer's approach to serve him with whatever her small stock includes. The place is part of a disused hallway.—[New York Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

REVENUE officers captured near Somerset a 180-gallon illicit still, the property of "Bill" Pritts, the moonshiner. Jacob Santermayer, Pritts' son-in-law, was arrested.

DURING the thunder storm three bodies in the river a Pittsburg were raised to the surface.

AUDITOR General Gregg has removed Clerks Robert A. Orbison and H. C. Twitchell.

THE State Council, United Order of American Mechanics, elected officers and discussed the immigration question.

THE annual convention of the Knights of Malta is in session in Allentown.

AT Reading Rev. Dr. L. D. Stambaugh, a well-known clergymen of the Reformed Church, who sued Nathaniel Stout, a leading citizen of Bernville for circulating slanderous words about him for $5000 damages, was given 25 cents damages.

THE Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Commission met in Harrisburg and decided to transfer most of the fifty-one pupils in the Loysville school to Chester Springs and divide the others between Harford and Uniontown schools.

AT Irona, on the Pennsylvania & North Western Railroad, the boiler of freight engine No. 25 exploded, instantly killing Engineer Moulton and Fireman Ake.

PITTSBURG was visited by a severe electrical storm. Seven dynamos in an electric light station were burned out and other damage done. The storm also passed over Bradford.

THE big strike of Scranton mechanics was inaugurated. Fifteen hundred men are idle.

THE forty-sixth annual convention of the State Council, Order of United American Mechanics, opened in Allentown.

FARMER Jacob Roeder, of Summit Station, Schuylkill county, while examining a gun, accidentally shot and instantly killed his 12-year-old son.

GENERAL CREGO took charge of the Auditor General's Department. Captain P. D. Bricker, of Jersey Shore, as corporation clerk, was the only appointment announced.

GEORGE M. GABLE, of Lancaster, was arrested in Pottsville on a warrant charging him with the desertion of his wife and three children.

GEORGE W. FRANTZ, of Reading, hanged himself to his bed post and was found there by his wife when she awoke.

THE bricklayers, carpenters, masons and other workmen in Scranton have demanded the nine-hour day with no reduction in pay. The employers have refused the demand.

THE Cooper and anti-Cooper factions of the Edinboro Normal School held separate meetings. Two sets of trustees were elected and the matter will be decided by the courts.

A NUMBER of prominent Pittsburg financiers were summoned as witnesses in a case which will bring to light many of the transactions in the Maryland Central pool deal.

JAMES NAUGHTON, of Harrisburg, and Harry Weaver, of Altoona, aged respectively 13 and 15 years, were taken to Carlisle and lodged in jail to await court on a charge of safe robbery. The boys entered the warehouse of Brandt & McCormack at Bridgeport and finding the safe open stole $34.

CHIEF Brown, of the Department of Public Safety, of Pittsburg, has been working on an ordinance looking to that end. He completed it and he and Mayor Gourley held a consultation. The ordinance will be presented at the next meeting. It calls for all the overhead wires between Grant street and Eleventh street to the river and the Point to be placed under ground within two years.

AN east bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked by a broken axle, near Coatesville. Both tracks being blocked. A west bound express train ran into the wreck. Harry Schultz, engineer, and Harry Martin, fireman, both of Philadelphia, were caught in the wreck and Martin was roasted to death. Shultz was fatally injured. A number of cars were destroyed.

PRESIDENT George T. Owens, of the Pottsville branch of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, was assaulted by non-union men, who, since last July, have been employed at the Fish back Rolling Mills. There is bad blood between the strikers and the scabs and further trouble is expected. Several arrests were made.

A COMPROMISE has been effected between the officials and employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road. Both sides made concessions. The trainmen's wages have been advanced generally on all divisions.

BOYD, Stickney & Co., of Harrisburg, will operate Pennsylvania, Hickory Swamp and Hickory Ridge collieries in the Shamokin district, formerly worked by William L. Scott. They have a combined annual output of 750,000 tons.

PAULIN MAZAULIER and Ernest Redores, two Frenchmen of Calamity, quarreled, and Redores shot Mazaulier in the breast, killing him instantly. Jealously was the cause of the murder.

Emma Abbott's Church Bequests.

The gift of $5,000 each to several churches by Emma Abbott, including two Methodist, calls forth this comment from the New York Christian Advocate: The inquiry is made whether we would advise the churches to receive the money when the Methodist Episcopal Church condems the theater. Certainly. The gift of all money which the owner has a legal and moral right to dispose of should be received by charities, churches, and colleges. The title to stolen money inheres in the original owner, and he who knowing it to be stolen would receive it is a deceiver as bad as the original thief. The Methodist Episcopal Church does not teach that a dramatic representation is a sin itself. It holds that the theater as an institution is evil in its influence and specially pernicious to the young; that this evil influence comes from the matter of plays, the manner in which they are put upon the stage, and the associations of the place. Therefore it prohibits its members attending theaters. The deceased owned the money she bequeathed, and the churches have the same right to receive it that they would have if she had dropped it into the plate or paid it for a pew.

PITTYPAT AND TIPPYTOE.

All day long they come and go—
Pittypat and Tippytoe;
Footprints up and down the hall,
Playthings scattered on the floor,
Finger-marks along the wall
Tell-tale streaks upon the door—
By these presents you shall know
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

How they riot at their play!
And, a dozen times a day,
In they troop demanding bread—
Only buttered bread will do,
And that butter must be spread
Inches thick with sugar, too!
Never yet have I said: "No,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!"

Sometimes there are griefs to soothe—
Sometimes ruffled brows to smooth;
For—I much regret to say—
Tippytoe and Pittypat
Sometimes interrupt their play
With an internecine spat;
Fie! oh, fie! to quarrel so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

Oh, the thousand worrying things
Every day recurrent brings!
Hands to scrub and hair to brush,
Search for playthings gone amiss,
Many a murmuring to hush,
Many a little bump to kiss;
Life's indeed a fleeting show,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And when day is at an end,
There are little duds to mend;
Little frocks are strangely torn
Little shoes great holes reveal,
Little hose, but one day worn,
Rudely yawn at toe or heel!
Who but you could work such woe,
Pittypat and Tipptoe!

But when comes this thought to me
"Some there are that childless be"
Stealing to their little beds,
With a love I cannot speak,
Tenderly I stroke their heads,
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek,
God help those who do not know
A Pittypat or Tippytoe!

On the floor, along the hall
Rudely traced upon the wall,
There are proofs in every kind
Of the havoc they have wrought,
And upon my heart you'd find
Just such trade-marks, if you sought.
Oh, how glad I am 'tis so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

—[Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

SARAH.

BY LUCY C. LILLIE.

SARAH MOLYNEUX crossed the hall of her aunt's house in Chelster and stood irresolutely for a moment at the head of the old-fashioned staircase. Her hand moved a little nervously on the balustrade, and the line between her delicate dark brows deepened.

"If it were only over with—or needn't be at all," she reflected. But there was no way to avoid the unpleasant task ahead of her, and accordingly Sarah passed down the stairs and into the square parlor overlooking the garden. In about half an hour old Mrs. Thorpe in her room upstairs heard the front door close, and a quick step go down the garden pathway. Presently Sarah came back.

The old lady was propped up in bed and turned a pair of very bright, clear eyes upon her niece as she entered the room.

"Well," Mrs. Thorpe exclaimed with impatience. "Sit right down and tell me all about it. And don't oblige me to ask too many questions. You know how I hate to have to wring anything out of you."

Sarah laughed. "I'll do my best, Aunt Polly," she answered, sitting down in the window and looking with gentle indulgence at the old lady. "I suppose I must begin at the beginning. I found Mr. Morison, of course, in the parlor and he fairly jumped at the business question."

"Humph, what'd he say?"

"Said that he would not think of disturbing you while you were ill but that it was very important for him to know when he could take possession of the house. He intends putting up the factory at once, he says. He observed that Mr. Beecham had explained how fond we were of the old house and all that, but of course we could hardly expect him to be sentimental in a business matter."

"Did he talk like that right to your face, Sarah Molyneux?"

"Yes, Aunt—I can't say—well it didn't sound quite so bold; but those were his words."

"Who does he favor in looks—the Turners, I guess." Mrs. Thorpe leaned back and closed her eyes a moment, visions of the high cheek bones and prominent noses of the Turners floating before her. Sarah thought of them too, sharply in contrast with the looks of her recent guest.

"He's not a bit like the Turners," she said, presently. "I don't know the Morisons much," she added. "Let me see—he is not very tall—rather straight but looks strong and has a clean-shaven dark face."

"Handsome?" Mrs. Thorpe's eyes opened for an instant.

"Oh, no—not at all—oh no, not the least bit handsome; but he has a quick, bright sort of look."

"So he's going to put up a factory—dear, dear—I did think—but well no—of course the property's his since your Uncle Ezra left it to him by will—I never thought Ezra'd do it. Always took for granted he meant it should be mine outright and—after letting me live here forty years."

"I said something of the kind to Mr. Morison. He's coming back this evening."

"What for; he isn't going to build to-night, is he?"

"Oh, no. He wants to see the garden very particularly."

"Well, you make it clear I want the plants."

When the objectionable guest had paid his second visit, Sarah came back to her aunt's room looking very much discouraged.

"Well, what now?" demanded the old lady with scorn.

"He says we can't have the garden disturbed, Aunt Polly," said Sarah, sitting down dejectedly. "I took him down to the arbor, and we had a very nice talk at first. I really almost liked him. We began about country life, and he told me how much he had longed for a real country home—a place something like this, he said—then he asked who took care of the garden, and I told him I was your gardener, and how much we both loved the flowers. I showed him the tree planted when I was a baby, and then the rosebush for my tenth birthday; and he said that he should think we'd hate to leave it all—then I explained you wanted the plants; but he said oh, no! it was all part of the property."

"Turner straight through and through," declared the old lady. "Grasping all they can get. I will have the plants, though; I guess Ezra's will had nothing to say to them."

"I could scarcely be civil after that," pursued Sarah, her face flushing in the dusk. "I changed the subject, and asked him how nearly he was related to the Turners; but he said it was very distant. He told me where he lived as a boy. It seems his father had a paper in some country village—Saul—I think he called it, and he was a very visionary, unpractical, enthusiastic kind of man. I guess he didn't provide much for the family. Anyway Mr. Morison says he started out young in life to carve his own future, and he has been quite successful—only he intends to be thoroughly so he says, if possible."

"By way of my garden. Humph!"

"He says he enjoys obstacles. He likes something to conquer. I told him I had no fancy for battlefields; he said a skirmish was as good as success to him. Oh, Aunt, by the way, do I look like the Turners?"

"Well some," said the old lady, reluctantly. Sarah crossed the room, and in the faint light regarded her face attentively in the long narrow mirror. It was a thin, clear-cut face, rather shadowy as to what might or might not be its owner's strong or weak points; the face of a girl to whom events or emergencies were unknown. Life had written almost nothing upon it that gave it charm, and the eyes were a very pretty hazel with black lashes and delicate brows.

"The Hatfield Turners," pursued the old lady, as Sarah sat down again. "You do look some like them. Why?"

"Oh, Mr. Morison said I had a Turner look," the girl answered. "He tried to make out we are cousins."

"Well you are—twice removed. His mother's your cousin, I think."

"I must ask him. He'll be back in the morning, he says."

"Well, I declare to gracious the man means to force me out of this bed, I believe. Sarah, you must speak up and not let him impose upon you."

About eleven o'clock the next morning very unusual sounds floated up to the old lady from the parlor where Mr. Morison was again "interviewing" Sarah. Some one was playing on the old piano; then a man's voice, a clear fine tenor, could be heard. The song was one the old lady remembered in her youth—"Phyllis is my only love"—and her withered cheek flushed with pleasure. "Sarah," she said, directly her niece appeared, "did you ask that young man to sing? I want you should inquire if he knows another piece like that."

Sarah's eyes were very soft and bright.

"Aunt," she said, eagerly, "would it look bold if I sang a duet with Mr. Morison? He's coming back this afternoon."

"What'll you sing? You don't know what you're talking about, Sarah."

"Does he think the piano's his?" demanded the old lady with a sudden return of severity. Sarah looked miserable.

"He says it is, Aunt," she admitted. There was an ominous silence; then Mrs. Thorpe closed her eyes again.

"Well, it *was* Ezra's," she admitted.

It was with mingled feelings that she listened that afternoon to the singing from below. Love of music compelled her to enjoy keenly the way in which Sarah and the audacious Mr. Morison sang "I would that my love" and "Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast." While resentment against what she felt an unjust will depriving her and her niece of her cherished home, made her consider everything done or said by Mr. Morison objectionable, yet somehow she found herself looking forward eagerly to her niece's next report of their unbidden guest.

"He is going to be married soon, Aunt Polly," Sarah related. "Perhaps that is why he is in such a hurry about the house. He's been telling me about the young lady."

"Well, upon my soul. Seems to me he's very free with his confidences. Married? What'd he say about her?"

"Oh, I don't know exactly," said Sarah; "he said she was the kind of girl I'd get along quickly with; it seems, ever so long ago, he made up his mind never to marry any one but her."

"Well, and were there any of those obstacles he talks about?" sniffed the old lady.

"Oh, yes. But he says there's quite a touch of romance in the whole affair. He's a very—well, masterful sort of person, Aunt. I can quite understand what he means when he says he enjoys overcoming difficulties. He isn't the sort of person any one could trifle with easily."

"I guess I will when I get around. What with the garden and the piano and the dear knows what all—I'll be grateful if he leaves us the clothes to our backs. What else'd you talk about?"

"Oh, a great many things. Books some. He's fond of German—and, oh, I meant to tell you, he's coming tomorrow morning and going to read a little German with me."

"Well, Sarah, you just see here. Let that young man know you've something to do besides fool around with him. I know; he wants to force me up. I'll see Dr. Barker, I guess, before that Tom Morison gets me out of the house."

"Oh, Aunt! It's just because he wants, he says, to familiarize himself with the place."

"Well he's got all the time there is after we're gone. I want you should be very distant with him—and, Sarah, I guess you'd better not begin any German readings."

During Mr. Morison's next visit Sarah appeared in her aunt's room with a very anxious expression.

"Aunt Polly," she said, with an effort at composure, "Mr. Morison's brought the German books, and I don't know what to say about—I——"

"Well, go on," said the old lady, "I supposs you're bent on it any way, and perhaps he'll help you some."

She lay very still when she was alone, sometimes with her eyes open, but generally keeping them closed as pictures from the past, and visions of what might be ahead of her, floated through her brain, and the peculiar cruelty of her brother's will smote her heart afresh. When she had been left a widow forty years ago, Ezra Turner had promptly bade her stay on in the house which had seen the happy years of her married life, and which had been endeared to her by a hundred different associations; when the sorrows it had witnessed consecrated the place almost as tenderly as its periods of joy, while from the time she had brought her little orphan niece Sarah home, a new interest was given her life, yet one inseparably bound up with the old mansion. Ezra's will fell like a thunderbolt upon the old lady and her niece. Indeed, there was little question but that it caused the weak turn which confined her to her room; and as she lay there now, faintly conscious of the voices from below, something like a wish never to leave the old home save for a final resting-place brought a hot moisture into her eyes.

It seemed a long time before Mr. Morison went away. When the door had closed upon him at last Mrs. Thorpe, alert for every sound, heard Sarah lingering on the stairs. Presently the girl appeared. Her cheeks were scarlet.

"Well," demanded the old lady, "what now?—what new thing's he going to claim?"

Sarah's color now swept all her face.

"Oh, Aunt Polly," she said, "it's all as queer as queer can be. Oh, if you'll only let me. Please—oh, Aunt Polly, it seems Mr. Morison made his mind up right away, the very first day, he says—and he never wanted anything so much before——"

"Sarah Molyneux," said the old lady, sitting upright, "what ails you? Speak English."

"Oh, he's asked me to marry him, Aunt Polly," said Sarah; "that's it; and he says I mustn't say no—he made all that up about going to be married—or rather, he says he was bound to make me say yes."

Mrs. Thorpe remained rigid in the same attitude for a moment without speaking. Sarah flushed and paled and flushed again.

"What'd you tell him?" at last demanded the old lady, with an accent of fine scorn. She was very proud of Sarah's conquest. She knew all about young Morison, and was well aware how highly he was esteemed.

"Oh—he says it's settled," observed Sarah; "and of course—he was only going on, he says, to try me about the factory and the garden and the piano; he says, bless your heart he wouldn't take a thing belonging to you more'n he'd steal."

"Only—my girl," said Mrs. Thorpe, grimly. But when Sarah bent to kiss her there was the kind of tenderness in the old woman's embrace that the girl remembered only when she was a little child.—Independent.

The Coldness of Lake Superior.

Lake Superior is a capricious monster, demanding skilled seamanship and the use of powerful and stanch boats, the majority of which are comparable with the vessels in our Atlantic coasting trade. The lake is a veritable womb of storms. They develop quickly there, and even more speedily the water takes on a furious character. It is always cold, and the atmosphere above and far around it is kept cool all summer. I have been told, but cannot verify the statement, that the temperature of the water in the open lake never rises above 46 degrees Fahrenheit. As a rule, the men who sail upon it cannot swim. The lake offers no inducement to learn the art, and, alas! those who are expert swimmers could not keep alive for any great length of time in the icy water. When I was making inquiries upon this point, I found, as one almost always does, some who disputed what the majority agreed upon. I even found an old gentleman, a professional man of beyond seventy years of age, who said that for several years he had visited the lake each summer-time, and that he had made it a practice to bathe in its waters nearly every day. It was chilly, he admitted, and he did not stay in very long. But many sailors, among them some ship and steamship captains, confirmed my belief that few Lake Superior seamen have learned to swim, and that the coldness of the water quickly numbs those who fall into it. I asked one captain how long he supposed a man might battle for life, or cling to a spar in the lake. He answered, very sensibly, it seemed to me, that some men could endure the cold longer than others, and that the more flesh and fat a man possessed, the longer he could keep alive. "But," he added, "the only man I ever saw fall overboard went down like a shot before we could get to him. I always supposed he took a cramp."

The bodies of the drowned are said not to rise to the surface. They are refrigerated, and the decomposition which causes the ascent of human bodies in other waters does not take place. If one interesting contribution to my notes is true, and there be depths to which fishes do not descend, it is possible that many a hapless sailor-man and voyager lies as he died, a century back perhaps, and will ever thus remain, lifelike and natural, under the darkening veil of those emerald depths.—[Harper's Magazine.

"We'll Leave It to Webster."

"I was arguing with an Englishman the other day," said a New Yorker recently, "over the pronunciation of a word, and finally I said, 'We'll leave it to Webster.' 'What if you do?' cried the Englishman, 'that's only one man's opinion. I've heard that you Americans refer everything to a dictionary.' Surprised I asked what was the custom in England, and he told me that Oxford and Cambridge were the accepted referees. Neither seat of learning takes precedence of the other, but over all other authorities, and if two men can prove respectively their claimed pronunciations to be sanctioned by the two universities, both are right."—[New York Times.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth Is Stranger than Fiction.

AMONG the tragedies which have been brought about by the recent election in Japan, have been one or two suicides caused by that exaggerated respect for ancestral honor and sense of right in some things which in the Japanese character contrasts so strangely with an indifference to honor on other points. This second case of suicide which has been brought a out by a sense of disgrace, is that of the wife of a wealthy man in Nagano-ken. This gentleman, Iijima Kizayemon by name, had promised to elect Horinouchi Kenro, an ex-member of Parliament, as most of the people in his village were likewise pledged to do. A few days before the election, however, he announced his intention to vote for the opposition candidate. His wife, considering that to do such a thing would be a very serious breach of faith, begged and implored him not to disgrace his ancestors and his political integrity by breaking his promise, and so persistent was she that when he saw she was fretting herself ill over it, he appeared to yield to her persuasion. After the election took place it was found that Mr. Iijima had not voted for Mr. Horinouchi, and this so affected the unfortunate lady's mind that she dressed herself in white that same night, and going into the go-down attached to the house, committed suicide by cutting her throat. The villagers have greatly applauded the deed.

A NEW YORK newspaper man has discovered in Central Park a dog that can talk. His name is "Tatters." "Tatters" is a red-headed fox terrier, white otherwise, except for a black tipped tail. "Tatter's" master is a civil engineer, which is as far as his identification goes. He is teaching "Tatters" to talk. The dog can be seen any afternoon, the reporter says, going through his daily lessons. When he is told to speak he settles himself on his haunches and looks appealingly at his master's mouth to catch the movement of the lips. When he said "please" it sounded like "werse-e" uttered most coaxingly. "Thank you" was "wang-oow," brisk, lively and with a rising inflection on the last word. "I am sorry" was uttered as distinctly as any child could do it, except that the dog whimpered under the effort. He said "I am glad" in three clearly enunciated sounds. Having gone thus far with his lesson Tatters darted away to chase sparrows. His master is fully convenced that he will yet set up verbal communication between himself and his dog. He told the reporter that he intended exhibiting "Tatters" in the Menagerie for a few hours each Sunday when he had gone a little further with his lessons.

THE oldest savings banks in Europe those of Belgium, were established in 1869. They had in 1891, 511,595 depositors, and deposits aggregating $38,400,000. The Austrian savings banks, dating back to 1883, have 800,000 depositors and $28,000,000 in deposits. Savings banks have existed in France since 1882, have 1,502,452 depositors and $82,600,000 on deposit, showing greater thrift among the French poor than any other nation shows. Hungarian savings banks, established in 1886, have only 168,700 contributors and $2,400,000 of deposits. The Italians have had savings banks since 1875, and that the poor appreciate them is shown by the list of 2,120,000 depositors, with $60,214,406 on deposit. Sweden has had savings banks for ten years, has 237,000 depositors and $2,442,600 in deposits. In all cases these countries have copied largely after the system and management of saving banks in use in the United States.

UP to the present time, says the London Court Journal, nothing on earth has been sacred to the advertiser, and now his enterprise is extended to the skies. Some few years ago Punch had an excellent sketch, one of Mr. Du Maurier's, if we remember rightly, depicting a cockney warehouseman and his wife admiring the full moon above the horizon at Margate. To the lady's sentimental rhapsody on the beauty of the orb of night the man of business replied, "Don't I wish it had Blokey's Pickles written right across it." The practical pickle manufacturer may now have his wish gratified, if not upon the moon, at least upon the clouds, an optician having devised an apparatus sufficiently powerful to project words or illustrations upon clouds of sufficient density, as the magic lantern reflects images upon a linen sheet.

THE London Telegraph mentions a curious circumstance in connection with the red kangaroo in the Zoological Gardens. This animal, it says, is exactly like the other kangaroos in the collection, except for the reddish color of its hair. This color is particularly remarked about the throat of the male, where its deep crimson dye suggests a serious disagreement with its fellow prisoner. This crimson stain is, however, not due to any wound, but is caused by a substance secreted from the skin. It is curiously analogous to the blood-red "sweat" of the hippopotamus and is not any more easily explicable. Why both these creatures, so widely separated in the scale of life, should produce, apparently perfectly gratuitously, a similar crimson dye, is hard to understand, unless, indeed, this natural rougeing is as attractive to the opposite sex as the artificial kind is supposed to be in our species.

SHEEP are not commonly regarded as useful as beasts of burden, but in a large part of northwest India thousands of sheep carry for many miles the commodities that are purchased by the sale of their own wool. The mountain paths among the foothills of the Himalayas are so precipitous that the sheep, more surefooted than larger beasts, are preferred as burden carriers. The load for each sheep is from sixteen to twenty pounds. The sheep are driven from village to village, with the wool still growing, and in each town the farmer shears as much wool as he can sell there, and loads the sheep with the grain which he receives in exchange. After his flock has been sheared he turns it toward home, each sheep having on its back a small bag containing the purchased grain.

EDWARD JONES, who resides at Alexandria, Va., was chopping some oak wood one evening when he came across a piece that was hard to split. He worked at it till it came apart, but was dumfounded when he found a snake in the centre of the tough piece, rolled up in a ball, with no means of ingress or egress. The wood had grown around the reptile to the thickness of nine inches on all sides, proving conclusively that he must have been there for many years. Some who viewed the stick and the smooth cavity where his snakeship had lain calculate that not less than a hundred years had elapsed since he took up his abode where he was found. The most curious part of the story is that the snake was not hard, dry or petrified; on the contrary, he was as flexible as any snake would be rolled up in winter quarters. Mr. Jones had several handsome offers for either the snake or the split stick showing his abode, but all offers were promptly refused.

ONE of the rarest and most delicate surgical operations ever performed in San Francisco, Cal., was that to which A. Baehm, a patient at the City and County Hospital, was recently subjected. The operation was a remarkable one, in that an endoscope, or small electric light, was used in the process. This was thrust into the thoracic cavity, and in the illumination the action of the heart and lungs was plainly visible. Baehm was really afflicted with an abscess, which had formed in the pleural cavity, and attacked the left lung, almost completely collapsing it. Owing to the presence of pus, the location of which could not be determined, it was decided to operate for the disease, which is professionally known as hydro-pneumathorax.

WHEN a man begins to tell a story about fish he is at once labeled as a—well, as a story teller. This is not a fish story but a chicken story that comes all the way from Colorado. A chicken fancier was troubled exceedingly by the propensity of his brood to scratch up his garden, so he set to work to solve the problem of prevention. After elaborate experiment, he succeeded in crossing a breed of long-legged brahmas with short-legged bantams in such a way that the chickens had one long leg and one short one. When they attempted to scratch they lost their balance and fell over, which, after a few trials, was sufficient to show that scratching was impossible, and they gave it up.

AT Charkoff, in Russia, two girls who were friends fell in love with the same young man. He was slow to make his selection between them. They agreed that either could win him if delivered of the baneful competition of the other. They decided upon a duel by drawing lots. On the day following one of the young ladies was found dead in her room. She had poisoned herself with phosphorus. But her friend is broken down with sorrow and remorse. It is more than likely that she will not live to enjoy the fruits of her victory.

A BOSTON man died the other day without having touched a fortune which he had long expected and had at last inherited. The estate, which was a large one in New York, was in course of settlement, something had been realized already and a check for several thousand dollars was sent as first payment to the Boston man. It found him in bed so sick that he could not even write an indorsement, and he died without having handled a dollar of the property.

JAMES MCNABB, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has just received a letter that was written by his brother from Mobile, Ala., December, 29, 1840. There was no explanation as to where the latter has been for these fifty-one years. The writer of the latter is dead, and everyone mentioned in it, except Mr. McNabb, is dead. The letter was written before there were postage stamps and envelopes; and when it cost twenty-five cents to send a letter, the money being paid by the receiver.

FRANK NORTHRUP, six years of age, is attracting attention in the village of Manton, Mich., by his wonderful mathematical powers, which have come to him naturally. He solves with great rapidity any sum in multiplication, no matter how large the figures.

A MAN in Hagerstown, Md., has an egg which was laid by a Plymouth Rock hen which has clearly defined upon its shell the imprint and letters of a foreign piece of money. The date 1822 and the word "constitution" can easily be deciphered.

Funny Decoys.

Shut up in a drawer at the National Museum, where nobody has the privilege of seeing them, is a curious collection of decoys. Perhaps the funniest among them is a pup seal about a foot long and a half, quite artistically carved out of wood. Its little paws are folded across its chest, and it is intended to float on its back upon the water, just as the animal it represents does in real life. However, it is not meant as a decoy for mother seals, as may be imagined, but as a float for tying a fishing line to. Fishes, recognizing the innocence of pup seals in general, are not likely to suspect that one would dangle a hook and line to catch them.

This is an Alaskan decoy, of course. The natives of that region employ decoy ducks made of wood in a similar fashion—not to attract real ducks within reach of arrows or bullets, but as floats merely. To the floats, set a-swimming in the rivers, lines are attached, with hooks and bait for salmon. No ordinarily wise salmon would be afraid of a duck. So these fishes bite eagerly at the lures suspended from the counterfeit birds in the water and are caught.

Another very queer decoy in the drawer is a fish, cut out of wood and painted white. No label states, unfortunately, precisely how it is employed, although it is certain that it is a counterfeit intended to attract some big fishes.

Big salmon could swallow prey of such a size, and it may be designed as bait for them. Think, however, of the disgust which would be felt by any scaly ogre at finding that he had taken in a wooden fish one foot long.—[Washington Star.

PROF. PETE MAHER, whose animated personal discussion with the Hon. Bob Fitzsimmons at New Orleans not long since resulted in a great deal of money changing hands, offers a most astonishing and unheard-of reason for his defeat. He says the Hon. Bob is the best man.

Questions Often Asked.

Q. What is Alabastine?

A. Alabastine is a DURABLE coating for walls and ceilings.

Q. Is it the same as kalsomines?

A. It is entirely different from all other preparations on the market.

Q. Wherein does it differ from these kalsomines on the market?

A. It is made from a cement that goes through a process of setting on the wall, and grows harder with age.

Q. What are kalsomines made from?

A. From whitings, chalks, clays or other inert powders for a base, and are entirely dependent upon glue to hold them on the wall.

Q. Why do kalsomines rub and scale?

A. Because the glue, being animal matter, decays in a short time by exposure to air and moisture, and the binding qualities of the material are then gone.

Q. Does the Alabastine contain any injurious substance?

A. Alabastine has been most carefully tested, and is recommended by leading sanitarians throughout the country, on account of its sanitary nature.

Q. What has the same investigation shown regarding wall paper?

A. Sanitarians condemn, in strong terms, the use of wall paper for walls of living rooms, on account of the poison used in its manufacture.

Q. Can anything but plain work be done with Alabastine?

A. Any kind of work, from plain tinting to the most elaborate decorating can be done.

Q. How can I learn to do this work and decorate my house?

A. By writing the Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., for book of instructions and suggestions, and illustration of stencils; also showing six sets of tinted wall designs, sent free.

"Excuse the liberty I take," as the convict remarked when he escaped from the state prison.

Mr. Clarence O. Bigelow
Prescription Druggist,
102 6th Ave., N. Y. City, says

The People's Confidence
Has been won by
HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
In a Manner Never Equalled.

"I am, on general principles, aversed to expressing my views, pro or con, in respect to any proprietary article, but in the light of Hood's Sarsaparilla being the product of a brother apothecary, will say, Hood's Sarsaparilla has secured **a place in the public confidence** never attained by any proprietary medicine that I have handled during an experience of more than twenty years in the drug trade. It

Must Possess True Merit
as a remedial agent to retain its increasing popularity as a household remedy. The sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceeds that of all similar preparations combined, of which I keep in stock some fifteen or twenty. Its

Praises are Proclaimed
daily at my counter by those who have been benefited by it, many of whom are personal acquaintances." CLARENCE O. BIGELOW, Apothecary.

Hood's Pill's cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

The old saying that "consumption can be cured if taken in time" was poor comfort. It seemed to invite a trial, but to anticipate failure. The other one, not so old, "consumption can be cured," is considered by many false.

Both are true and not true; the first is prudent—one cannot begin too early.

The means is careful living. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes an important part of that.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

TRIPLE PLATE SUGAR SHELLS, BUTTER KNIVES AND TEASPOONS, 75 CENTS EACH; FORKS AND TABLESPOONS, 90 CENTS EACH. SEND 2-CENT STAMPS. IMPERIAL JEWELRY CO., 113 N. 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA. *Special Terms to Quantity to Dealers.*

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 21.

First Note From the Excursion.

A great number of delegates to the National Editorial Association reached Chicago Sunday and Monday, bound for California. Sundav was delightful, with sharp frost. Eastern Ohio has good crop prosperts, but beyond Fort Wayne and in Indiana grain looks poor—being water killed in the plains along the Fort Wayne railroad. Fruit trees are in full bloom. We leave for Colorado Springs and California, Monday evening, by special train of Pullman cars.

Chicago is a wonderful town. With all its fine churches and religious societies Sunday is not observed—the base-ball clubs were in full play; the saloons all open; the street cars running and the theaters open. Its hotels are a wonder. The Auditorium, where we are now stopping, is magnificent, especially in its interior, and the largest in the country, having 1400 rooms, and an addition is being built for 500 more rooms—it is ten stories high. The regular rates per day are six dollars, but, of course, they let up a little on the "poor printer." It would seem that it was turned upside down, for the dining room is on the tenth story—instead of on the first or second—and is a splendor to behold—the elegance of its design and finish, with a bill of fare to correspond. The good things are all Heavenward, it is true, but when we see how some Chicagoans live we feel that this tenth floor is about as near as they will ever get to the New Jerusalem, unless they could go there by a constantly running elevator as in this hotel. Sunday was cold and windy, although old Sol poured down his most genial rays all day. Chicago is nicknamed the "windy city" and it is appropriately applied.

When it is five o'clock in Centre Hall it is four in Chicago, the difference in time being one hour. At San Francisco the difference in time will be about three hours—five at Centre Hall, it will be two at the Golden Gate. This afternoon we go by special train to the Exposition grounds—this evening, Monday, depart for Colorado Springs. F. K.

How to Cook Trout.

Assuming that the scores of sportsmen who are daily engaged in whipping the neighboring streams, are able to catch or buy a trout or two, the testimony of an expert is timely, that there are three excellent methods of cooking them—viz., frying, roasting in the ashes, or boiling. To fry trout well is a great art, and rarely understood. The fat, be it butter, olive oil or lard, should be sweet and burning hot. As soon as browned the fish should be lifted out and the fat allowed to drain off. A thin slice of salt pork or even bacon will go well with the fish, but too much bacon may give them a smoky flavor. Small trout from six to eight inches, are best cooked in this manner. Any sized fish may be roasted in the ashes, and they are excellent that way; but a trout, from a fourth to three-fourths of a pound, gives the best results. "But above all says the expert, give me a good big trout, boiled properly, with a little white wine vinegar in the water, and served with either caper or egg sauce."

Big Fire in Tokio.

The steamship Belgic brings details of a great fire at Tokio, Japan, on April 10. The fire started early in the morning in the house of a small resturant keeper from a candle left burning. It spread in three directions through densely poplated districts.

The fire was extinguished after consuming 5000 houses on twenty streets including forty warehouses, police stations, a panorama building, the Russian school, the English school and a Kinji school and several official residences. The loss of life is estimated at from seventeen to forty-five.

The steamer Raiden Maru was sunk by floating ice in Kushiro harbor forty persons drowned.

To Cure Freckles.

Some people are born freckled and others have freckles thrust upon them. The former class might as well accept their freckles as a dispensation of providence, for nothing can be done for them. The latter can always get rid of their affliction by using a couple of drachms of sal ammoniac with an ounce of German cologne, the solution mixed with a pint of distilled water. Applied two or three times a day, states one of our contemporaries, it will cure the worst case of freckles on record.

Wall Paper.

We carry the largest stock of wall paper in Penns valley. Come and be convinced that you can buy cheaper from us than any other place.

J. S. DAUBERMAN & SON.

A DEMORALIZED PARTY.

The fact that all its best men have been forced completely into the background is convincing evidence of the demoralized condition of the Republican party. As late as four years ago a man of pure and upright life, of strong conviction, of unswerving honesty and unfaltering courage—such a man, for instance, as Walter Q. Gresham—could still command a following in it. But after the blocks-of-Five campaign of 1888 this became impossible. The party had the choice between repudiating that policy of reckless and unscrupulous Radicalism or adopting it in permanency.

In 1880 Republicans by the hundreds of thonsands cast their influence against their party that it might be warned in time and recede. But it refused to hear them. Its officeholders controlled it fully, and a change of the course of the party would have meant their retirement from office, and their loss of standing as well as loss of leadership in the party. It held its course, and as a result it is now absolutely committed to Harrison and the school of politics he represents. Men like Gresham are no longer mentioned among Republican leaders. Their places have been taken by John Wanamaker, Steve Elkins, and others who believe that the one thing necessary in politics is "the necessary funds" in the hands of "reliable men."

Nothing but an overwhelming defeat in November will give the party a chance to reform or restore to leadership in it men who have not entirely surrendered to the idea that frying out fat and controlling Blocks-of-Five is the "best politics."—*St. Louis Republic.*

The frank ulterances of President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad company, demonstrate that the great corporation of which he is the head has no sympathy with certian current efforts to embarass the public by raising the price of articles which the people must have. He holds that the great transportation companies of the country should be in sympathy with every movement having for its object the reduction of cost to the consumer, and looks with disfavor upon all schemes and combinations having for their object the oppression of the people. He is wise enough to see that the corporation which grasps power for the purpose of tyrannizing over its patrons is doing itself great harm and paving the way for a popular rebellion which will unsettle values injure business and, possibly, involve the innocent in the indignation which overwhelms the guilty. It is to be hoped that the arrogant corporation managers who are at this moment completing schemes to aggrandize themselves at the cost of the public, and in defiance of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, will be convinced of the folly of their course by the weighty words which have fallen from the lips of Mr. Roberts.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn four yourself just how good it is. Trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Surrah silks from 40 cts. upward.

Beautiful dress challies, fast colors, 6 cts. per yard.

Dress ginghams, 6¼, 7, 7½, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cts.

Light, drab, tans, browns and all the new shades in Bedford Cords from 30 to 75 and 100 cts.

LYON & Co.

Through Freight Trains.

Last Saturday morning at 10 o'clock the Pennsylvania railroad company started a train of forty cars loaded with corn from Chicago and the train made the trip without changing engines or engineers. It arrived in Philadelphia on Monday evening. This is a new idea of the "Pennsy," and may shortly lead to a great advancement in the time of delivering freight matter.

Boys knee pants, 25 cts to $1.00.

Boys suits, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Boys finer suits, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 500. LYON & Co.

Why It Is The Best.

Pan-Tina.

1—It cures Coughs and Colds
2—Strengthens weak Lungs.
3—Relieves and cures Asthma.
4—Insures you against La Grippe.
5—Robs Croup of its terrors.
6—Cures when all else fails.

Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the steedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 820 Powers' Block, Rochester N Y

26marly

JUST IN.

.: NEW LOT :.

—OF—

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS

—AT—

$10.00.

FAUBLE'S.

BELLEFONTE, - - - - PA.

In almost every neighborhood throughout the west there is some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it. Such persons take especial pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows its introduction and use makes it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, executor of John Emerick, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough, will offer at public sale on the farm, about 2½ miles east of Centre Hall, on the Brush Valley road, on

o—o SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892, o—o

At 1 o'clock, the following described real estate of said deceased:

—— A VALUABLE FARM, ——

situate in Potter township, bounded on the north by Nittany mountain, on the east by Lieb farm, on the south by lands of George and Philip Durst, and on the west by lands of Arney estate, containing

)—(186 ACRES,)—(

more or less, of which all is clear and in good state of cultivation, except twenty-five acres of fine timber land. Thereon erected two sets of farm buildings, consisting of dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings. Running water at each of the buildings. Two orchards of choice fruit. The land is underlaid with several veins of semi-bituminous coal, so pronounced by experts.

ALSO

The property situate on Church street, in the borough of Centre Hall, consisting of a lot of ground. Thereon erected a 2-story

—— FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, ——

and other outbuildings. There is a fine lot of fruit on the premises. This is a desirable home and well located.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

DR. A. E. EMERICK, Executor.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale the valuable farm in Georges Valley, near Spring Mills, containing

—— 160 ACRES, ——

more or less, 90 acres of which is cleared and in excellent state of cultivation, the balance in good timber land. The buildings consist of a new

o—o 2-STORY DWELLING HOUSE o—o

9 rooms, Wash house, etc., good bank barn and other outbuildings. All buildings except barn are newly erected, and the barn is in very good condition. The farm is in a convenient and desirable location, being located near railroad, postoffice, churches schools, etc., and is an excellent opportunity for an investment. Also

100 ACRES OF MOUMTAIN TIMBER LAND.

will be offered in connection with this farm or separate. Apply to or address

G. R. DECKER.

fe25-3m Spring Mills.

J. D. Murray the druggist, desires us to publish the following testimony, as he handles the remedy and believes is to be reliable.

I bought a 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied it to my limbs, which have been afflicted with rheumatism at intervals for one year. At the time I bought the Pain Balm I was unable to walk. I can truthfully say that Pain Balm has completely cured me. R. H. FARR, Holywood, Kansas. MR. A. B. COX, the leading druggist at Holywood, vouches for the truth of the above statement.

——The REPORTER at $1.50 is the cheapest paper in the county. Subscribe and get in the swim.

Some of the Grand Army boys may be interested in the following from Alex B. Pope, A. D. C., Commander Dep't., Tenn. and Ga. He says: "We have had an epidemic of whooping cough here(Stewart, Tenn.,) and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been the only medicine that has done any good." There is no danger from whooping cough, when the remedy is freely given. It completely controls the disease. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

Three Weeks for 10 Cents.

To show you what an excellent paper for the home circle the **New York Ledger** is, we will send you

3 Numbers for 10 Cents.

The illustrations in the **Ledger** are beautiful. It is one of the best illustrated papers in the world.

These three numbers will contain the following interesting reading: Two complete novelettes, beautifully illustrated, one by **Helen Marshall North**, entitled **"The Romance of Cynthia Nesbit,"** the other by **Louis Harman Peet**, entitled **"At the Eleventh Hour;"** also illustrated short stories by such authors as **Amelia E. Barr, Mary Kyle Dallas, Anna Sheilds, W. Thomson and Col. Thomas W. Knox;** numerous poems; three pages of the **"Woman's World"** department, full of information that will interest every mother and daughter; news from **"The World's Four Corners,"** and many short miscellaneous articles brimful of useful information; and the three opening installments of a most interesting serial story, entitled **"Morris Julian's Wife;"** also one installment in each number of **"The Other Bond."** Miss **Dorn Russell's** most successful serial—all sent for only 10 cents. Address

NEW YORK LEDGER,

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, 180 William St., N. Y

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Ezra Krumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement

SAMUEL FLORAY,
JOHN H. KRUMBINE,
Administrators.

apr21-6t Centre Hall.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS for taxes for 1890 and 1891—agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Penna., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BOGGS TWP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
433	163	Godfrey Martha	25 82
433	163	Harvey Jonathan	17 46
431	49	Hood Moses	17 58
150		Lane Sarah	6 15

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Black James	12 46
433	163	Brady Robt	13 01
433	163	Brady Wm P	23 43
433	163	Brady John	13 01
415		Boyd John	12 46
433	163	Cook William	27 43
433	163	Cowden John	27 43
110	122	Cox Paul	24 09
433	163	Dewart John	12 81
433	163	Dewart William	12 81
433	163	Donnelly Henry	12 81
433	163	Fox Samuel M	12 81
433	163	Gray Robert	12 81
433	163	Gray William	12 81
433	163	Grant Thomas	23 43
433	163	Gobin Chas	12 81
360		Guerney Francis	5 04
433	163	Hall Charles	13 01
433	163	Housel John	23 43
433	163	Hamilton Thos	6 07
433	163	Kidd John	13 01
433	163	Lyon John	23 43
200		Miller William	2 80
70		Nickolson Jno	2 10
64		O'Brien Michael	5 74
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	14 05
433	153	Shaffer Henry	23 43
40		Stewart Walker	24 00
433	163	Scott Samuel	13 01
143		Stewart Ann	8 59
445		Tallman Sarah M	12 46
433	163	Towers James	26 09
415		Widener Jacob	5 82
415		Wallace Jos S	12 46
433	163	Wallace Joseph	12 81
415		Weitzell John	22 41
123		Wheeler Henry	3 71
294		Withington Martin	6 11

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson Ross	3 96
250		Johnson Thomas	9 00

CURTIN TWP.

50		Brooks Jesse	9 70
294		Bruce Charles	14 27
71	131	Curtin Roland	3 44
294	31	Godfrey Martha	14 27
403		Kelso Rebecca	33 25
100		Kelso Joseph	8 25
200		Meyer Phillip	19 40
100		Meyer Simon	9 70
420	48	Meyers Michael	40 41
420		Myer Valentine	40 41
196		Miller James	10 78
115		Taylor Joseph	8 25
160		Willis Jonathan	13 29

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	5 55
29	48	Bates Daniel	2 15
12		Glasgow Silas	1 85
19		Hicks Abram	1 30
10		Hicks Abram	19

GREGG TWP.

203		Bishop Cornelius	3 90
200		Carson Jno	3 90
140		Gray Robt	2 73
334		Hubby Barnard	6 41
166	126	Hahn William	7 80
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 15
144		Lowan Wm	2 80
153		Markley Jacob	3 19
88		Painter John	1 74
125		Richardson Isaac	2 44
148		Reed Daniel	2 87
118		Taggart Wm	2 29
136		Taggart David	2 66
51		Unknown	1 99
116		Zeigler Michael	7 80

HAINES TWP.

121		Barr Thomas	1 92
125		Barr James	2 01
129		Barr Mary	2 07
100		Gratz Michael	1 59
306	89	Gratz Michael	4 90
405		Gratz Simon	6 49
209		Grove Wendell	3 35
435		Hall Chas	15 21
25		Hayes Calvin M	41
112		Henry Joseph	1 80
133		Links Mary	2 14
80		Metz Jno	61
120		Rhoads Daniel	1 92
388		Sebbell Philip	6 53
303		Seidell Peter	5 96

HALF MOON TWP

216		Lamborn Josiah	10 22
79		Jacob Lyle	2 21
44	11	Unknown	1 55

HARRIS TWP

94		Conley Adam	4 79
240		Duff Andrew	2 80
196		Fisher J C	8 50
260		Gregg Thomas	4 16
93		Henry Stophel	4 65
149		Henry Stophel	1 12
75		Irwin John	1 29
150		" "	3 61
10		Irwin William	52
169		Mitchell Jno	8 70
201		" "	10 76
402	80	McCormick Eleanor	5 87
260		McClellan George	3 05
412	121	Parker Thomas	21 07
400		Reed James	9 60
88		Reynolds Jno	4 59
212		Reynolds Jno	10 81
170		" "	5 09
100		Sankey Thomas	1 75
165		Simpson Nathan	7 53
235		" "	11 99
100		Unknown	1 29
159		Wilson Samuel	8 09
241		" "	12 31
125		Wilson David	6 39
75		Wilson Wm	1 29
20		Wilson Peter	80
152		Work David	7 65
138		Work Joseph	7 05

HOWARD TWP.

107	104	Brown Samuel	8 03
415		Godfrey Martha	11 20
186	92	Harris Jas D	5 33

LIBERTY TWP.

80		Gorrell Wm	6 50
166		Hayes Robt and Jas	19 92
175		Hayes Wm ½ of	3 57
909		Irwin Robt	18 57
185		Jackson Jeremiah	7 41
125		Jackson Jeremiah	5 02
200		Krouse Daniel	8 00
150		Lytle Peter	6 71

MARION TWP.

197		Harris A D	1 80
37	100	Mckinney David	6 95
80		Young Robt	1 24

MILES TWP.

440		Brady Wm P	4 27
273		Barton Wm	5 05
403		Carothers Jas	5 40
200		Carothers Thos	3 70
270		Cooper W E	18 50
424		Calhoun Geo	31 28
200		Gray Robt	14 80
100		Hepburn Jas	2 06
100		Kreamer Peter	3 70
402	134	Miles Wm 9-16 of	16 72
402	134	" " 7-16 of	13 12
58		Parker Wm	4 30
200		Princeton Jacob	14 80
277		Swineford Peter	1 43
415		Sidell Stophel	30 71
150		Wolf Jonathan	2 78
158		Young Benj	2 91

PENN TWP.

200		McCauly Wm	7 00
300		Montgomery Wm	10 50
276		Montgomery Daniel	11 27
170		Swineford Peter 1-2 of	2 93
400		Swineford Geo	7 20

POTTER TWP.

265		Blair Joseph	14 02
288		Bond Mary	5 76
400		Brady Wm P	12 00
81	111	Cameron Alex	1 96
133		Dehlinger Christ	7 80
200		Falls Thomas	4 27
268		Falls Thomas	7 88
84		Frick Jno Jr	4 92
198		Fullmer H B	2 51
200		Garrigas Edward	3 90
125		Hubler Bernard	6 32
100		Hunter Alexander	5 76
286		Jacobs G	6 34
200		Garrigus Wm	3 90
300		Gregg Thomas	5 70
275		Gordon Thomas	8 78
300		McClellan George	4 27
314		McKim Robt	19 32
86		" "	1 71
138		McKim David	2 70
202		" "	15 34
105		McClellan Geo	2 11
278		Norris John	7 80
94		Patterson Benj	5 64
447		Parker ——	13 49
300		Reed John C	3 00
100		Scott Samuel	5 86
100		Scott Abraham	5 86
108	61	Telly Ferrell	3 90
88		Vanderslice Henry	5 86

RUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	204 78
328		Allison James	157 44
250		Allison Andrew	108 00
300		Allison A and Jno Lily	19 20
40	10	Atherton Richard	5 68
381	153	Allison Andrew	18 24
52		Bauman Joseph	4 99
433	153	Beech Wm	45 47
433	153	Brickley Daniel	18 18
433	153	Burg Jno	9 09
433	163	Collins Zacheus	9 09
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	30 15
253		Deitler William	24 29
433	163	Ehler Daniel	27 28
433	153	Eberman Philip	20 83
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	27 29
433	153	Grant Thomas	103 93
50		Groe Elizabeth	3 25
121	152	Groe & McKeon	12 71
216	156	Grant Thomas	41 47
433	153	Greaves Thomas	9 11
433	153	Gray Wm	19 96
433	153	Hess Henry	9 10
433	153	Hess Christian	9 10
433	163	Hopkins Joseph	14 96
433	163	Hopkins Jno	26 59
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	62 40
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	41 47
433	153	Irvin Robert ¾ of	13 65
433	153	" " ¼ of	11 39
100		King Robert	48 60
404		Lucas Chas	9 11
433	153	Lewis David	9 11
433	153	Lowden Richard	28 38
433	153	Lowden John	45 47
400		Matlock Nathaniel	8 40
200		Matlock Josiah	4 20
433	153	Malone Richard	9 11
433	153	" "	20 83
433	153	Myers Jacob	57 98
433	153	McClellan John	54 60
26	152	McCoy William	55
425		Morris Richard	8 95
433	153	Morris Casper W	9 09
433	153	Morgan Benj F	9 09
433	153	Morgan B F ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Morris Isaac W	9 09
100		McCord J R & A Campbell	5 25
433	153	Musser John ¼ of	11 39
433	153	" " ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Morgan B R ¼ of	11 39
433	153	Malone Richard	9 09
433	153	" "	9 09
222	153	Old Davis	54 39
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Pinkerton Henry	24 28
30		Phillips Hardman	3 78
14	84	Potter W	1 89
434	153	Peters Richard ¼ of	11 39
177	84	Phillips Hardman	33 36
433	153	Reed Robert	9 09
40		Reed Jno	5 04
333	153	Rudisill Jacob	29 97
433	153	Rush Benj	103 93
38		Robinson Wm H	3 99
36		" " "	3 78
216		Ranny Robt	10 37
433	153	Slough Geo	41 57
433	153	Stoner Christain	45 47
433		Stoner Jno	14 94
433	153	Siddens Eleano	45 47
193		Witmer Henry	18 55
12		Williams J C	1 73
226¾		Wilson John	13 70
75		Wilson Wm	15 75
346	39	Wister Bartholomew	7 27
433	153	Wister Thomas	9 09
433	153	Wallace Jas J	41 57
108		Wilson Jno	4 54
433	153	Zentzinger Paul	54 60

SPRING TWP.

185	115	Purdue John E	9 31
300		Robinson Catharine	11 20
300		Robinson Rebecca	8 40
150		Robinson Richard	5 33
100		Unknown	4 21

SNOW SHOE TWP.

433	153	Fisher Samuel W	62 35
433	153	Fisher Jas C	62 35
433	153	Norris J P ¾ of	9 31
433	153	" " "	9 31
216		Parker Jeremiah ¾ of	2 97
216		" " ¼ of	2 97
162		Tompkins Jos	26 73
433	163	Walk Phoebe	31 82
33	29	Wharton Mary M	2 20
29	29	" "	2 20

TAYLOR TWP.

76		Aushultz G o	3 65
62		Beckwith Clement	8 95
50		Clark Joseph	4 80
163		Hootman Elizabeth	12 62
434		Montomery W W	9 98
216	156	McEwen Polly	20 83
434		Montgomery John	9 98
100		Master Thomas	9 60
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20

UNION TWP.

150		Brown William	6 30
117		Davis Boyce	5 25
159	140	Marin Harvey	6 68
433	163	Wistar Wm	17 50

WALKER TWP.

92	91	Askers Robert	2 01
212	10	Baker John	7 48
162		Brooks Ruth	2 89
207	65	Baker Robert	5 43
289	129	Currier Mary	6 16
69		" "	1 32
115	113	Daugherty Mary	2 54
179	110	Daugherty Elizabeth	3 96
69	39	Evans Jesse	1 51
100	39	" "	2 29
92	26	Eckert Wm	2 02
80		Fry Geo	3 52
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 36
211	72	Hahn Peter	4 66
21	47	Hahn Ebenezer	51
65	40	Hahn Wm	1 43
219	39	Jones Margaret	4 84
215	158	James Edward	4 75
39	40	Johnson David	8 32
161		Knox John	6 60
327	160	Meginell Wm	7 22
80	94	Mercer John	2 01
327	100	Mercer David	7 22
384	36	Miller Wm	8 47
443	59	Osman Captain	4 64
86	40	Parker Job	1 91
89	40	Packer James Jr	2 00
182		Purden Richard	6 60
100		Purden John	2 29
175		Robinson Richard	6 60
88	54	" "	1 93
382	138	Sutler Daniel	8 44
12		Wilson Robert	27

WORTH TWP.

23		Clymer Henry	1 81
74		Campbell Robert	38
300		Hawthorn Thos	2 46
345		Kuhns Jno	23 00
260		Lawman Geo	4 60
330		Mayland Jasper	4 53
274		Miles Samuel	18 40
86		Ross John	5 92
100		Shippen Thos L	14 70
79		Swanwick John	4 83
6		Singer John	69
88		Shippen Wm Jr	3 45
237		Wister Wm	15 41
39		Wister Daniel	2 40
107		Unknown	15 19

NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY,
County Treasurer.

ALSO,

All of the following lots or tracts of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, to the Commissioners of Centre County, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of sested lands for taxes:

Acres.	Let.	Name ass'd in.	Years.	Taxes.
		PHILIPSBURG BORO.		
	Park	Ph'rg Park Asso.	'87-88	59 50
	Lot	Frank Nelson,	'87-88	15 66
	Lot	J. M. Kepler,	'87-88	53 55
	Foundry	Jones & Landon	'88	78 90
	Lot	Wesley Johnston	'88	23 64
	Lot	Albert Owens,	88	9 15
		DOGGS TWP.		
16		Ruth Negley	1889	2 30
		MILESBURG BORO.		
	Lot	E. A. Green,	'87-89	6 32
	Lot	Mrs. Eliz. M'Ghee	'87-89	8 40
		HUSTON TWP.		
433		Austin Swisher,	1887	27 32
330		Bush & Tome,	1887	44 93
	Lot	Lizzie Light,	1887	18
100		E. J. Henderson Est.	1887	8 25
		LIBERTY TWP.		
270		Christian Holter	1888	53 56
Mill & farm		Jno. Nestlerode,	1889	83 38
		WORTH TWP.		
	Lot	C. L. Beckwith	1889	68
5		Isaac Jarrett,	'86-89	86
	Lot	Elizabeth Snyder	'86-89	64
	Lot	Philip Newman	1889	3 95
		J. I. Thompson,	1889	20 10
	Lot	John Erb,	1889	58
		SPRING TWP.		
	Lot	J. L. Murphy,	1889	4 66

JAS. J. GRAMLEY,
Co. Treasurer.

LYON & CO'S LARGE STORE

Boy's good, stout knee pants as low as 25 cents and up to the best.

Boys long pants, good goods, excellent styles, durable and dressy at 75, 85, 95 and up to $2 50.

Men's strong and stout working pants, good colors 75, $1.00. 1.50 and up.

We can show you 50 different styles of the handsomest new patterns in men's all wool dress pants for $2.00 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00.

A bargain with seeking, 10 lots of men's summer suits, all wool, fine goods, reduced from $10.00 and 12.00 to 5.50, 6.60 and 7.50.

The best fitting black cheviot suits, first-class goods, at $5.50 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00.

Boys' and youths' black and brown cheviot suits, at $4.50 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.00.

We have boys' suits from 4 to 14 years at $1.50, good styles, good colors, neat and servicable.

Boys' suits 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

Fifty different styles of mens' nobby pantaloons, all wool, grand styles, $2.00 2.50, 2.75, 3.00 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00.

Mens' dress shoes, no shoddy, all solid as leather can make them, $1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00, Boys' dress shoes the same grade $1.25 1.50 and 1.75.

Boys' stout working shoes or stout dress shoes $1.00, 1.25 per pair.

Ladies' jackets tan and black from $3.00 up to 12.00, and they are simply perfect in the make and fit. Some of our lady customers will not buy a jacket from anybody else as they cannot get such fitting jackets as we have; Blazers with cords $3.00; Reefers with frogs or pearl buttons in tan or black $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00.

Did you ever see miss's stylish jackets at $1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50? We have them.

Dress ginghams, piles and piles of them at 6¼, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 15 cents.

Dress ginghams, beautiful styles, fine as silk 15, 18, 20, 25, and 30 cents.

Outing cloth 8, 9 and 10 cents. A big variety.

The finest grades of Bedford cords, henriettas, cashmeres—those beautiful new shades do for wedding gowns, all wool and the very finest 50, 60, 65, 75 and 90 cents. all shades of tans, grays, stones and drabs.

Curtain scrims, too cheap to leave your windows with the old ones, 7½, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents.

Do Away with Old Curtains !

Curtain laces 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents.

Lace curtains by the pair—styles are simply grand— 65c, 75, $1, 1.25, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3 and 4 the pair.

Just think of getting a pretty stylish summer dress for 60c. Beautiful challies at 6c a yard, and fast colors at that.

Sateens in black and colors, 10c, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 per yard.

Embroidery for dresses, 36-inch wide goods, 40c, 50, 60, 75, and up to $2 a yard.

Embroidery for young girls' dresses, 25c, 35, 40 and 50 per yard.

Nainsooks, India linen, Victoria lawns, from 10c to 50.

You will not get such surah or china silks everywhere at such prices—35 40, 50, 65 and 75c per yard—all the shades.

Ladies'Oxford ties—five shelves full and the counter full—from 50c to $1.50 per pair.

Ladies' dress shoes—$1 to 4.50 per pair.

Carpets for 15c and 20.

Carpets—flowered carpets—20c, 25, 30, 35 and 40.

All wool ingrain carpets—note these prices—50c, 55, 60, 65 and 75.

Tapestry brussels, 48c, 50, 60 and so on up to 90 per yard.

Black lace flouncing—we pretty nearly forgot—all silk, 45in wide, lovely patterns, 75c, $1, 1.25 to 1.75 the yard.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

A NEW RAILROAD.

It Will Extend Along the Southern Border of Blair County.

For some time past a corps of Pennsylvania railroad engineers have been busily engaged locating a road from Mount Dallas, Bedford county, on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad, to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, on the main line. The new road will pass through Woodburg, Loysburg, Henrietta and Cove Eorge, making a connection with the Williamsburg branch of the Altoona division at the last name place.

It will extend directly through the well known Morrison's Cove, one of the best agricultual sections of the state, and will afford the farmers of this valley better factilities for transporting their produce to market than they at present enjoy. It will also be the means of opening up large stone quarries and the vast deposits of valuable iron ore along its route.

From Bedford county to Cove Forge the road bed will follow the stream known as Clover Creek, which is well stocked with fish and a famous retreat for speckled trout. From Cove Forge to Petersburg the road will, for a portion of the distance, follow the windings of the blue Juniata.

Editors and Publishers Meet.

The tenth annual meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial association was held in the *Tribune* office, Altoona Friday afternoon and was quite well attended. The secretary and treasurer's report was read and approved. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. C. Dern, Altoona *Tribune*; vice president, Frank Mortimore, New Bloomfield *Times*; secretary and treasurer, E. Conrad, McVeytown *Journal*; executive committee, Hugh Lindsay, Huntingdon *Local News*; T. H. Harter, Middleburg *Post*; and W. W. Trout, Lewistown *Free Press*. The time of the next annual excursion was fixed for September 5th. The place and details were left to the executive committee to arrange. The following resolution was adopted:

Besolved, As a protection to the publishers of the Juniata valley who are members of the Juniata Valley Editorial association, that each publisher furnish the secretary with a list of subscribers who fail to pay their subscriptions after due notice, this list to be printed and sent to the members of the association at least once a year. Also, that the names of advertising agents and foreign advertisers who defraud publishers be printed and sent to members in January and July of each year.

POLITICAL WOOL-PULLING.

The chief protection organ opens the campaign against free wool by asserting that "in effect the destruction of wool-growing as an American industry would inevitably result" from removing the duty.

What a high tribute to the American farmer is involved in the baby-act plea that we cannot raise sheep unless "protected" by a tax.

Will the organ explain to its benighted readers how it was that the infant industry of sheep-raising and wool-growing existed and prospered in this country without the aid of any tax up to 1824—thirty-five years after the adoption of the constitution and the first tariff?

Will it tell why the greatest slaughter of sheep for their pelts in the history of the wool industry in this country occurred directly after the heavy increase in the tariff in 1866—'67.

Will it explain how, if "protection" is necessary to sheep raising, free-trade Great Britain maintains on her high-priced lands a larger proportion of sheep to population than this country can show, with its boundless extent of cheap lands and after nearly seventy years of "protection?"

Finally, will it tell why the price of domestic wool dropped after the McKinley act raised the duties?

The old game of pulling the wool over the eyes of the people will not work this year.—*New York World.*

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

A Full Equipment.

The REPORTER office received a full and fine equipment of job type of the latest styles and designs, for the execution of all kinds of job work. All old type has been thrown out and their places supplied with new, and we now have a modernly equipped office. Work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. We carry in stock a fine line of wedding invitations, wedding envelopes, cards, letter and note heads, etc., etc., and guarantee our work to be strictly first class,—if in need of anything enumerated give us a call, and we will gladly quote prices.

The "Chronicle" Syndicate.

According to the Lewisburg *News* on last Saturday the Lewisburg *Chronicle* was sold at public auction, the consideration being $1,226. The plant was bought by a syndicate composed of Messrs. C. H. Hassenplug, A. M. S. Potter, Senator S. D. Bates and W. C. Gretzinger, and the purchase includes building, type, presses, good will, etc. At one time the *Chronicle* was a Republican paper, and before the newspaper field in Union County became so thoroughly occupied, did a good business. What its policy will be will doubtless be announced in this week's issue.

What Am I Do?

This is the oft expression of the weary sufferer with Rheumatism, Neuralgia and other painful diseases. The whole human frame is tortured and racked with pain. It is well to remember no known medicine equals Red Flag Oil for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and Bruises. Price 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Carpets, cheap, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Cotton ingrain carpets 35, 40, 45, cents. All wool ingrain carpets 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 75 cents per yard at LYON & Co's.

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pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be **cheap** at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

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for a recipe which will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PASTOR KOENIGS' NERVE TONIC

Perfectly Well. V

FILLMORE, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept., 1889.

Miss K. Finnigan writes: My mother and sister used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for neuralgia. They are both perfectly well now and never tired of praising the tonic.

It Was Indeed a Miracle.

334 FIRST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 3, '90.

I wish to state what a wonderful benefit Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been to my brother, who has suffered from rheumatism since 1885 and has not been able to do work of any kind since that time. He has tried all kinds of patent medicines and different doctors of skill, but all without benefit, until he took the Tonic. He has continually improved since, and I will say, and hundreds besides me who have seen him during his sickness, that it was indeed a miracle to see him restored to health.

W. D. GRAHAM.

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3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
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8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
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SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
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20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
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30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
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32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

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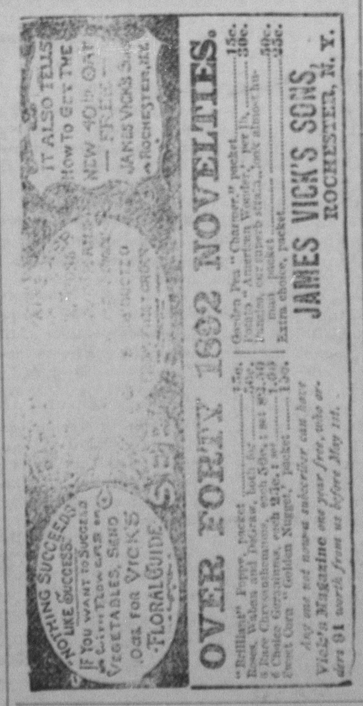
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All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Catharine Dashem, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

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NOTICE—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Water Company, on the 1st Monday of May, being the 2nd day of May, 1892, action will be taken of approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital stock of said company from $5000 to $7500.

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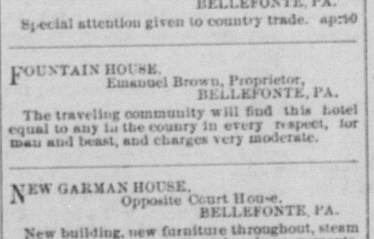

He Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **Life is pausing!** Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex, all ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is entirely new and really wonderful. We instruct you how, **free.** Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, **Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.25 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, Washington 3.25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9.28 p m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 30	4 55
2 20	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	1 20	4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 58	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 28		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 58		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.55 a m, 5.25 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m.

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PLEASING A BOY.

Paterfamilias—Have you boys' bicycles?

Dealer—Yes, sir. Do you want a safety or the other kind?

"Hum! Let's see. Is a safety so named because it is safe?

"Yes, sir."

"Perfectly safe?"

"Absolutely, sir."

"Then I feel very sure my boy will prefer the other kind."—[Good News.

HIS ART.

Hostess—Ah, Miss Budd, let me introduce Signor Barbini, the great artist.

Miss Budd (enthusiastically)—I am so glad to meet you. What is your specialty in drawing?

Signor Barbini (of the opera)—Crowds, signoriana; crowds.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD," ETC.

Edith—And so that is the great leader of society? Why, I thought he owned that establishment, I have noticed him coming out so often.

Bertie—Of course. He goes in daily to have his hat stretched.—[Judge.

A SORDID SUGGESTION.

Since this is leap year, isn't it
Of course the proper thing
For the young woman in the case
To purchase her own ring?
—[Washington Star.

AMPLE EXPLANATION.

She (in affright)—Oh, Tom, why do you make such awful faces at me?

He (contritely)—I can't help it, dear. My eyeglasses are falling off and I don't want to let go of your hands.—[Judge.

MEANT HIS WATCH.

Olivia—Say, Lily, I saw Fred Hardup going into a pawnbroker's yesterday. Whatever could he be doing there?

Lily—Oh, I don't know—passing his time away, may be!

AN INVARIABLE SETTLER.

George—What's that? You don't call regularly on Miss Sweetie any more? Has she rejected you?

Jack (sadly)—No; I didn't propose. No use.

George—Sure?

Jack—Sure as shooting. One night I pretended to admire one of her rings and hitched up a trifle closer to examine it more closely, you know.

George (reflectively)—Y-e-s, I know.

Jack—Well, she took it off and handed it to me.—[Judge.

NOTHING IS MADE FOR NOTHING.

Every part of even the smallest animal's structure is or has been of use to him. Otherwise it never would have been developed.

"Can you tell me, my friend," said an elderly gentleman to the keeper of the menagerie, "what the hump on that animal's back is for?"

"What's it for?"

"Yes. Of what value is it?

"Well, it's lots of value. De camel wouldn't be no good widout it."

"Why not?"

"Why not? Ye don't suppose people 'ud pay to see a camel widout any hump on, do yer?"

TIME TO UNDERSTAND HER.

Jones (who has quarrelled with his sweetheart, Cora Bellows)—And shall this parting be forever, Miss Bellows?

Cora Bellows—Of course it shall. Haven't I told you it should every time we ever quarrelled? It looks like you ought to understand me by this time.

MUCH OUT OF LITTLE.

"Shallow is a man of rather small calibre, isn't he?"

"His wife makes much of him."

"It's surprising where she get's the material to do so."

HAPPILY DESCRIBED.

"What a stir Belle and her young man are making down stairs," said Mrs. Brown, as the sounds of laughter came floating up from below at a late hour.

"A stir!" said Mr. Brown. "That's very natural. They're having a spoon."

SURE ENOUGH.

Oh, my!" exclaimed Miss Passe, with a little scream of delight, "here's an advertisement in the paper which says, 'Wives wanted.'"

"What's that to us?" said Miss May Ture, "We're not wives."

HE WAS A NOVICE.

Benefactor—Are you too weak to work?

Tramp (indignantly)—Sir!

Benefactor—I mean, does it make you tired to work?

Tramp—I don't know. I never tried it to find out.

WILLING TO CHIP IN.

Old Bagley—You couldn't support my daughter, sir. I can hardly do it myself.

Young Brace—Possibly not; but every little helps.

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

"I haven't seen your wife out lately, Mr. Goodheart?"

"No. She keeps at home these days."

"Is she ailing?"

"No. The fact of the matter is, I took her home two of the handsomest bonnets I could find in town, and said she might make a choice of either and I would buy it for her. She has been busy night and day ever since trying to make a choice, and was still as undecided as ever when I left this morning."

"You should help her out of her dilemma."

"How can I?"

"Why, take one of them away from her and carry it back to the store. That'll be the one she'll want."—[New York Press.

SEA SICK.

They were in love, their parents opposed the match, and, by a curious coincidence, they were sent abroad in the same ship.

"And held each other's hands all the way?"

"No; heads."

DIDN'T DOUBT.

Jake—Believe me, darling, I am sincere when I tell you you are the prettiest and sweetest girl I ever saw.

Cora (quickly)—Oh, I know you are.

WOMAN'S TALK.

When you find two women conversing
to-day
With earnestness, if not afraid
To listen, you'll surely hear one of them
say,
"And how are you having it made?"
—[New York Press.

NO COMFORT THERE.

Mad Subscriber—My name's Smith, sir!

Editor (coolly)—Yes; I've heard it before. Three Smiths hung for horse stealing in 1860.

Mad Subscriber—You're a liar, sir! All my family died in their beds!

Editor—Ah! I see. Shot 'em 'fore they had a chance to escape!—[Atlanta Constitution.

HORRORS ON HORROR'S HEAD.

Algy (much agitated)—Gwacious! Have you heard that the trouble between Caneby and Checkerton has resulted in a duel?

Jack—Mercy, no!

Algy—Yaas; you should have seen them face each othaw, pale but intwepid. Lots were dwawn, and Caneby, poor old fellaw, must wear a turn-down collaw for the next six months!—[Harper's Bazar.

MAKE AND LET.

Mabel was sitting on the floor playing with her doll, when her aunt said to her:

"Mabel, put down your doll and come and shell these peas."

"Oh, auntie," answered Mabel, "you make me do everything and won't let me do anything!"—[Philadelphia Times.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

TO CUT GLASS WITH CHEMICALS.—To cut glass with chemicals all that is necessary is to draw a line across it with a quill pen dipped in a strong alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate. After drying draw the same line with the pen dipped in nitric acid.

PHOTOGRAPHING A RIVER BED.—An instrument has been invented in Germany by which the profile of a river bed may be taken automatically with sufficient accuracy. A curved arm rests on the bottom of the river, and, by means of a recording mechanism, the depth is automatically and precisely regulated on a revolving drum

THE SUN'S DIRECT RAYS.—The importance of having the direct rays of the sun in health resorts was recently made the subject of an interesting address, in which it was stated that only those climates where even a delicate person can sit or lie for several hours a day during winter, basking in the sunshine, are to be recommended for most complaints. Hyeres and Mentone have great advantages, for example, over other neighboring places, because these are so well-sheltered from the mistral or northwest wind, which is the scourge of the Rhone Valley.

A FULLY-PEOPLED EARTH.—From a series of researches and calculations by M. Ravenstein, a French geographer, it appears that over-population of the globe and the beginning of human decadence may be nearer at hand than most of us have supposed to be possible. The present population, 1,467,000,000 individuals, is distributed over the continents and islands, exclusive of polar regions, in the proportion of 31 inhabitants to the English square mile. Dividing the entire land surface, 46,350,000 square miles, into three sections, this author finds that fertile lands occupy, in round numbers, 28,000,000 square miles, steppes 14,000,000, and deserts 4,000,000. He estimates that the maximum number of person that can be supported throughout the respective regions is 207 per square mile on the fertile lands, 10 on the steppes, and 1 per square mile on the deserts. The present average for india is 175, for China 295, for Japan 264. The investigator concludes that the greatest number of persons the land surface can sustain is 5,994,000,000. The total increase in population is now 8 per cent. per decade—being 8.7 in Europe, 6 in Asia, 10 in Africa, 30 in Australia and Oceanica, 20 in North America, and 15 in South America—and at that rate the earth will have acquired all the inhabitants it can maintain in about 180 years, or in 2072. Quite curiously, this date is about that fixed by geologists for the exhaustion of Great Britain's coal supply.

Potatoes Growing Like Pease.

Wellbaugh and Chemung, in their explorations of the Colombian Andes, have discovered a species of potato the vines of which were covered with well developed tubers growing in the open air like pease or tomatoes. Each potato is protected by a thin film or membrane, not unlike that which envelopes the "ground cherry." They do not grow in clusters, each being given plenty of space in which to thoroughly mature. The natives say that during the dry season the membrane surrounding each potato is filled with water, which in a measure protects it from the rays of the sun.—[St. Louis Republic.

A Simple Cure.

For a rush of blood to the head try to get some of it down to the feet. Even in sitting you can use the same device as that which prevents cold feet in a church or horse car; rest the weight of the leg on the toe of each foot. Make as though you were about to walk on tiptoe. This diverts the blood from an apoplectic head, and is found to relieve giddiness or swimming of the head in a few minutes. Perhaps the resolution to send the blood to the toes has something to do with it, as well as the attitude.—[Detroit Free Press.

CENTRAL PARK SQUIRRELS.

The Birds' Nests Are Few on Account of the Gray Nutcrackers.

Central Park is the great squirrel center of the country. Probably more of the little rodents are found to the square acre in this public pleasure-ground than in their most favorite haunts among the wild nut groves, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*. Their exact number has never been accurately ascertained, but irregular attempts to take their census have resulted in the remarkable disclosure of a population running up into the thousands.

The gray squirrel colony increases rapidly every year. So tame and lively do they become in early spring when hunting for food that they will often approach visitors to the park, and almost beg for food. If a nut is thrown to them, they will approach within half a dozen feet to get it, and then run away to some tree to nibble it.

During their breeding season they are very wary and shy. They seldom approach their nests directly, but run up neighboring trees, and jump from branch to branch until they have completely bewildered those below. Their antics at such times are of great interest to all pedestrians. When the young ones are first able to run about, the Park is full of small families wandering over the fields in search of nuts.

At one time the common gray squirrels were so abundant in the Eastern States that they were considered a scourge by the farmers; and heavy premiums were offered for their destruction. They destroyed grain crops as well as fruit orchards; but gunners and sportsmen have long since reduced their numbers, so that it is rarely one finds a large colony in any woods.

It is doubtful if many birds could breed in the park owing to the presence of so many squirrels, for the rodents are passionately fond of eggs. They will not only eat the eggs in the nests, but they will often destroy the young birds themselves, making it almost impossible for a brood to reach maturity. Although the park is the great resort for song-birds, it is a strange fact that comparatively few of them nest there, although they would not be disturbed by the people who visit the place. It is very probable that there is some connection between the presence of the gray squirrels in the park and the noted absence of many birds' nests.

The gray squirrels are in their natural haunts in this central portion of the city. Long before the park was laid out, this whole upper section of Manhattan Island was the home and resort of the squirrels and birds. They were then only disturbed by the hunters, but their numbers in this way were kept down. When the park was laid out, a few old couples remained in it, and finally the city grew around the place so that they could not retreat further north. They were then hemmed in on every side, but as protection was extended to them by the Park Board their numbers rapidly increased, until to-day the colony is about the largest in this country.

The rodents are great additions to the park, and their presence is always to be desired. They give an interest to the scene even in mid-winter, and it would be a great loss to have them sacrificed to any prejudiced notion. They do little or no damage to the trees, and there are no fruits or grain-fields for them to destroy.

The White Wax of China.

One of the most curious products of China is insect wax, of which 1,539,280 pounds, worth $460,000 in gold, were shipped from Ichang on the Yang-tse river in 1889. It is a product of the western part of the province of Se-Chuen, in central China, where the wax insect flourishes best and finds its food most abundant. Early in the spring numerous brown, pea-shaped scales appear on the bark of the boughs and twigs of the Chinese evergreen tree. They obtain a mass of small animals, like flour, whose movements are almost imperceptible. The female wax insects develop the scales and deposit their eggs in them and the males excrete the substance known as white wax, which is supposed to be intended by nature to protect the scales. The wax is spread over the whole branch to the depth of a quarter of an inch. When the deposit appears to be complete the branches are cut off and as much of the wax as possible is removed by hand. The rest is secured by boiling the branches, which destroys the scales and larvæ. The wax is put into boiling water, where it melts, and, rising to the surface, is skimmed off and put into molds. The white wax is a substance of great utility in China. It melts only at a high temperature and is used chiefly to cover candles made of animal and vegetable tallow to prevent too rapid combustion. It is used also as sizing for paper and cotton goods, a glaze for silk, and a polish for furniture. Minister Denby and Mr. Hosie, the British consular agent in Se-Chuen, says that the proportions of this industry are enormous. Immense quantities of the wax have been shipped from other ports of the Yang-tse river, and some of it is sent across the mountains to Canton. Minister Denby has seen thousands of pounds of it in large round cakes stored away in a single room. The introduction of foreign kerosene, which is now used very largely in China, is having a discouraging influence on the gathering of white wax. The industry, therefore, is not thriving as it did once, and the decline is another example of the great changes which the entrance of foreigners into China are making in many branches of native trade.—[Chicago Times.

HARD AT WORK.

Mr. Stokes—What course are you taking at college?

Charlie Rahrah—Oh, I'm a "Special Student."

Mr. Stokes—What studies do you have?

Charlie Rahrah—Baseball and Old Testament History, with three cuts a week on the history.—[Puck.

MORGAN, THE PIRATE.

DARING EXPLOITS OF THE BOLD BUCCANEER.

After a Long Career of Crime and Cruelty He Ends His Days in Peace.

Capt. Kidd, Lafitte, and the mysterious individual known as Blackbeard, have stamped themselves and the stories of their piracies indelibly on the public mind, but by some curious chance, a shadow of oblivion seems to have fallen on the memory of another whose deeds of blood and daring make a story more like the extravaganza of a sensational novelist than a narrative of cold and terrible facts. This was Henry Morgan. The traveler who visits Panama and, stumbling over masses of tropical vegetation, wanders through forests so dense as to preclude the sunshine from year's end to year's end, finds here and there a heap of moss-grown stones, which are all that remain of a city which for luxuriance and ostentation has no equal in the world of to-day, and which Morgan, with his horde of buccaneers, destroyed in utter wantonness after glutting it of its treasures.

This remarkable man was the son of a respectable Welsh farmer, but, finding the life unendurable to his restless, lawless nature, he ran away to sea in early youth and shipped as a common sailor for Barbadoes and afterwards Jamaica, where he joined the crew of a pirate vessel. He was of a sordid and brutal character, selfish and scheming, without a spark of the generosity which sometimes relieved the abandoned nature of other freebooters, but withal so brave and masterful that he soon won the confidence of the outlaws with whom he was associated, and who selected him captain. He soon became famous in the Bay of Campeche, and joined Mansfield, an old buccaneer, and making several valuable captures he was soon at the head of a fleet of twelve vessels manned by 700 men. With a prudence almost unique in outlaws he prevented his followers from wasting their spoils, promising to lead them into enterprises far beyond their wildest imaginings. After capturing Porto Bello, the reputed wealth of old Panama excited his greed, and he proposed to his company to capture it, but the bravest and most reckless paused aghast. Such was the confidence, however, that he inspired, that they were soon won to his views, and he advanced upon the proud city with a handful of resolute men before whose desperate courage its strong fortifications could avail nothing. Panama, wrapped in a delicious sense of power and luxury, was all unaware of the danger threatening, and had reached the very height of splendor when it was fulfilled. Most of the houses were of cedar, though many were of stone, and numbered thousands. The churches and monasteries, of which latter there were no less than eight, were wealthy beyond computation. Their fittings, altar paraphernalia and jewel services were mines of treasure and famous all over the world. There was a superb hospital, over 2,000 stately residences inhabited by the king's officers and the wealthy classes, and 5,000 less pretentious for the poorer. There were buildings allotted to the keeping of the king's horses, which were kept for the purpose of conveying the king's treasure over the paved way to Porto Bello on the Atlantic, there to load it on the king's vessels, which carried it to Spain. The surrounding country was divided into fertile fields and magnificent drives, and everything that luxury, fastidious taste and unlimited power could suggest was at the feet of the haughty Spaniards. The natives of the country were their slaves, and brought priceless pearls from the islands of the gulf, and untold wealth from the mines of Darien.

Such was Old Panama when the news of the fall of Porto Bello reached it, but the Governor of the city could not credit the astonishing fact, and it was not until courier after courier arrived, giving fearful accounts of the cruelties practiced by the buccaneers, who actually tortured the miserable inhabitants to make them give up their hidden treasures, that he began to tremble for himself.

Encouraged by Morgan's success, adventurers from all over Europe flocked to join him, and his force as he advanced on Old Panama was 1,200 strong. Undaunted by numberless ambuscades and the fact that he could obtain little or no provisions, he pushed on to his goal, and though the Spaniards fought with maddened courage, carried the town in a couple of hours.

In some respects these captures are unparalleled in history. The Spaniards having taken care to burn and destroy all provisions in Morgan's path, the buccaneers were glad to make a meal on some leather bags found at a deserted station, and on reaching a valley where cattle and horses were found grazing, rushed upon them, and hacking the still breathing animals, devoured their flesh quivering and bloody. During the contest itself at Porto Bello, Morgan compelled his prisoners to place scaling ladders on the walls. Priests and nuns were forced to do this, Morgan believing that the Spaniards would spare them, and that under such cover his men could advance, but the governor consulted only his official duty, and the poor friars and nuns were killed without mercy. The governor himself died while fighting in the presence of his wife and daughters.

At Panama a number of Indian allies of the Spanish conducted an immense herd of wild bulls to be driven among the ranks of buccaneers and which were expected to throw them into disorder. But even this extraordinary arm of war failed, for the bulls took fright at the tumult and ran away.

In addition to the capture of these cities, Morgan sent a force of 400 men to attack the castle of Chagre, which was carried by firing the powder magazine, which blew up part of the defenses. The manner in which this was done was not a little singular. A buccaneer was pierced through by an arrow from the fort. He drew it forth from the wound, wrapped cotton about it, and shot it from his musket into the castle, where it set fire to the palm leaf roofs of some sheds, which in turn fired the powder.

While plundering the land Morgan did not neglect the sea, but continued his piracies, and suffered no vessel to escape destruction or the payment of a heavy ransom. His cruelties as practiced on the conquered Spaniards were too horrible to be dwelt on, even women and young children falling victims to his diabolical rage when no ransom was forthcoming, while religious subjects were the victims of the most refined barbarity, as they were thought to direct and influence the inhabitants in their resistance and subsequent concealment of property.

With the division of the spoils came dissensions in the ranks of the buccaneers, and so great was the feeling against Morgan, who was suspected of having appropriated the lion's share, that he deemed it advisable to steal away with three vessels commanded and manned by only those in whom he had confidence. With his ill-gotten gains he secured the favor of Charles II., who bestowed on him the honor of knighthood and the appointment of Deputy Governor of Jamaica. On the accession of James II. he was denounced by some of his former companions, who got him removed from office and committed for a time to prison in England. He was too rich, however, to remain long in disgrace, and after some years was declared innocent of the charges—piracy and treason—preferred against him. Returning to Jamaica he married there, and is said by history to have ended his days in peace about the year 1690, though a tradition is still extant in the country that he was smitten with paralysis in his lower limbs when his wife, to whom he was passionately devoted, starved him slowly to death.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

CHICKEN PIE.—Boil chicken till tender. Leave as much broth or soup with the chicken as desired, and season well with pepper, salt, butter and milk. Line the sides of a dish or pan with dough, a little richer than biscuit dough. Now put the chicken soup in the dish or pan, with a few bits of the dough and a sprinkling of flour. Cover with dough and bake till nice and brown. Veal or mutton may be used instead of chicken. Potatoes spoil the flavor of the pie.

STEWED POTATOES.—For six people use two quarts of thin-sliced raw potatoes, three ounces of fat bacon, half a teaspoonful of grated onion, half a teaspoonful of pepper, and one even teaspoonful of salt. Use a deep pudding dish that can be placed on the table. Have the bacon cut in thin slices, and spread about one-third of it on the bottom of the dish. Sprinkle the onion over this, and then put in one quart of the sliced potatoes. Over them sprinkle half of the salt and pepper, then put in the rest of the potatoes, and sprinkle over them the remainder of the salt and pepper. Lay the remaining slices of bacon on the potatoes and moisten the whole with four tablespoonfuls of water. Cover the dish closely, and put in a moderately hot oven. Bake for half an hour; at the end of that time take off the cover, and cook for twenty minutes longer. The top slice of bacon should be crisp and brown at the end of that time.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—If wanted for a certain meal, pare and slice them the day before, using a cucumber slicer to get them as thin as a wafer. Always select nice, smooth, large potatoes. Dissolve a bit of alum in cold water, and into this put the sliced potatoes, allowing them to remain there all night. In the morning wash off the potatoes in cold water and dry with a towel or napkins. When dried, put on a kettle of lard, and allow it to get hotter than for fried cakes. Drop in the potatoes, a few slices at a time. They will puff up light and turn brown very quickly. Do not let them get beyond a rich golden brown, as they are apt to be bitter. Drain out with a wire spoon and place in a colander, sprinkling salt upon them. Remove them to a large iron bread pan, lined and covered with thick brown paper, and place it in the oven to dry. When dried, take out and place lightly in clean paper bags, tie up, and use, when wanted, cold.

How Silver Ore Looks.

Silver, as it is ordinarily found in nature, is not pretty to look at, nor has it any glitter. The rich ore from the Big Bonanza is of a bluish-gray color and lustreless. There is plenty of glitter to be seen in the silver caverns, but it is the iron or copper pyrites mingled with the precious metal that shines with brilliant crystals.

The great silver deposits—those of them which are known—were all discovered by accident. Diego Huaica, in the year 1545, found the wonderful mine of Potosi in Peru, while climbing up the face of a steep mountain in pursuit of a wild goat. He took hold of a bush which was torn out by the roots, when lo, masses of metal were laid bare.

The celebrated Comstock Lode, richest of all silver mines, was a chance find. In the summer of 1859, Peter O'Riley and Pat McLaughlin were located at Gold Hill, Nevada. They were working for gold, and were in hard luck. Needing water for their rockers, they dug a hole four feet deep, and came upon an outcropping of the marvellous lode. It was a bed of black sulphide of silver. The men did not know what it was, but tried it for gold. Silver has one use that is very little known. Nearly all good mirrors are backed with it, and not with mercury, as generally supposed. Before it is put on, the glass has to be cleaned with the utmost care. Everything depends on that, because if it is not perfectly clean, the metal will flake off. Finally the glass is laid, with its back down, in a bath of nitrate of silver to which rochelle-salts are added, causing it to deposit a film of chemically pure metal all over the surface.—[Harper's Young People.

A mushroom described by a Brownsville, Tex., paper sprung up in a single night and expanded to gigantic proportions. A physician and an Alderman measured it and declared it to be 24 inches in circumference and to weigh 14 pounds.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One of the most beautiful of Patti's possessions, which she showed to several of her friends during her recent visit to Cincinnati, is her watch. Its size is not larger than a ten-cent piece. It is completely studded with diamonds, so that the case is one mass of brilliant, sparkling gems. Experts value it at not less than $1,000. It is a foreign, open-faced, stem-winding watch.

THERE is no European country in which women clerks are more employed than in France. Indeed, it is rare to enter a French shop and find a man serving as an accountant. Bookkeepers are paid from £40 to £120 a year, and accountants much the same. In the commercial houses, where the women clerks are also employed, they often have an interest in the business.

THE British Government spends about $2,865,000 annually in supporting the royal family. Of this sum Queen Victoria receives $1,425,000; the Prince and Princess of Wales $250,000; their children together, $180,000; the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught $125,000 each; the daughters, Princesses Christian, Louise, Beatrice and the Duchess of Albany $30,000 each.

THE public schools in Deming, N. M., had to be closed recently because a violent sand storm prevailed. Little incidents like that indicate the inconvenience, distress and positive danger, not easily comprehended by Eastern dwellers, caused by the miniature simoons in the dry, sandy prairie and the hot-plain districts of the West. The storms come up suddenly, the sky is darkened as by a thunder storm, everything is enveloped in a blinding whirl of fine sand, and seeing is impossible. The worst lasts for a few minutes only usually, but for hours the sand is wisked about in a most distressing manner.

THE air-shaft, which was originally devised for the purpose of improving the ventilation and sanitation of the huge apartment and tenement houses, in New York, where scores and even hundreds of families are gathered together under one roof, is gradully being diverted from its original use. Instead of remaining an instrument of health and life, it is becoming an engine of destruction. It is by degrees taking the place of poison razors and pistols as a means of suicide. The number of men and women who have sought the repose of death by hurling themselves down the air-shaft of the houses in which they resided is becoming alarming.

THE disastrous effect upon shipping of the storms that have been so frequent this past winter on the British coasts, and of such unusual violence, have suggested to the proprietors of the Daily Graphic, of London, to offer a prize of one hundred pounds for the best means of establishing communication between a stranded ship and the shore. Many sketches and plans have been submitted already, but a few weeks have still to elapse before the various proposals will be submitted to the three judges, one of whom is an Admiral in the royal navy. In the mean time there is an excellent opportunity for Yankee ingenuity to enter the competition, which is generously open to the whole world, and perhaps to capture the prize.

"MORE has been done in the way of irrigation in California than in any other State or Territory. That it does pay there can be no question. Large areas which, in their arid condition, could not be sold for more than from $1 to $5 an acre, have been made in the highest degree productive, and are worth to-day from $200 to $1,000 per acre. Figures clearly show that irrigation has added millions upon millions of dollars to the land value of California. In some cases there are complete waterworks establishments, owned by corporations, which, by ditches and conduits, supply water to the surrounding region at an average cost of only from $1.25 to $1.50 each acre per year. For orchards, vineyards and grain lands this is not a great cost. Irrigation is making thousands of men rich. As nearly as can be ascertained, the irrigated lands of California comprise three and one-half million acres. Irrigation has cost $20,000,000, but it has increased the value of the land $500,000,000, perhaps twice that.

THE superintendent of the United States census has sent to press a bulletin on artesian wells for irrigation, prepared by Mr. F. H. Newell, special agent in charge of statistics of irrigation. The total number of artesian wells on farms in June, 1890, in the states and territories forming the western half of the United States numbered 8,097, representing an estimated aggregate investment of $1,988,461. Of that number 3,990 are employed in irrigation. The average depth per well is 210.41 feet, the average cost per well is $245.58, the total discharge of water per minute is 440,719 gallons, or 54.43 gallons per well, per minute, the average area irrigated per well is 13.02 acres, and the average cost of water per acre irrigated is $18.82. Over one-half of these wells are in the state of California, where 38,378 acres of agricultural land were irrigated by artesian water. Utah stands second in the number of artesian wells used for irrigation purposes, and Colorado in the area of land thus irrigated.

IT is well known that the United States are fast crowding Switzerland out of the watch market, and there is no part of the world, no matter how remote, where the tick of the American watch cannot be heard. To-day American factories turn out 35,000 watches a week. Almost the only time-pieces imported are repeaters, stop-watches, and those having special movements which bring a high price. Comparatively few key-winders are now manufactured in this country, the stem-winder being easily the favorite watch. The farming population in some parts of the country, however, still sticks to the old style. The size of watches has diminished, and only in the West can the big watches of our fathers be sold. A leading dealer was asked the other day if there was a watch trust. "No" he said, "only a combination between the larger concerns to maintain prices. There would not be so many watches made or such ruinous competition if there was a trust, as the word is understood."

Webster's International—A Grand Family Educator.

Noah Webster would not know his old dictionary in the perfection it has attained in the hands of modern scholars. The world grows, however, and dictionaries with it, so that a cheap reprint of the 45 years old "original" Webster is worth about as much as an old almanac.

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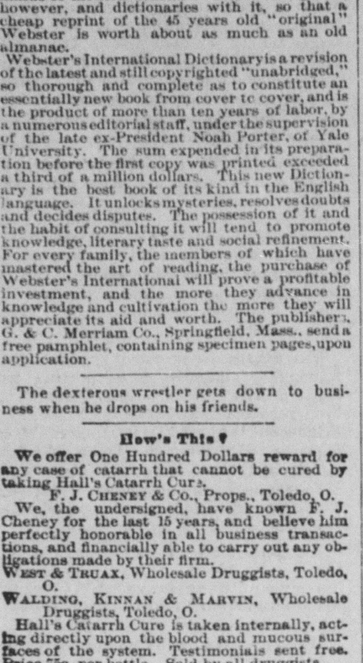

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The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

"The Greatest Name of All."

TEXT: "*The name which is above every name.*"—Philippians ii., 9.

Paul is here making rapturous and enthusiastic description of the name of Christ. There are merely worldly names that sometimes thrill you through and through. Such was the name of Henry Clay to a Kentuckian, the name of William Wirt to a Virginian, the name of Daniel Webster to a New Englander.

By common proverb we have come to believe that "there is nothing in a name;" and so parents sometimes at the baptismal altar gives titles to their children reckless of the fact that that title, that name, will be a lifetime hindrance or a lifetime help. You have no right to give your child a name lacking either in euphony or moral meaning.

It is a sin to call a child Jehoiakim or Tiglath-pileser—or by anything that is disagreeable. Because you have had an exasperating name yourself is no reason why you should inflict it upon your progeny. And yet how often it is that we see a name full of jargon rattling down from generation to generation simply because a long while ago some one happened to be afflicted with it. Institutions and great enterprises sometimes without sufficient deliberation take nomenclature. Mighty destinies have been decided by a name. While we may by a long course of Christian behavior get over the misfortune of having been baptized with the name of a despot or a cheat, how much better it would have been if we could have all started life without any such incumbrance!

When Paul, in my text and in other passages of Scripture, burst forth in aspirations of admiration for the name of Christ, I want to inquire what are the characteristics of that appellation, "The name which is above every name." In the first place, speaking to you in regard to the name of Christ, I want to tell you it is an easy name. You are sometimes introduced to people with long and unpronounceable names, and you have to listen cautiously to get the names, and you have to hear them pronounced two or three times before you risk trying to utter them, but within the first two years the little child folds its hands and looks upward and says "Jesus."

Can it be that in all this church this morning there are representatives of any household where the children are familiar with the names of the father and mother and brother and sister, yet know nothing about "that name which is above every name?" Sometimes you forget the name of a quite familiar friend, and you have to think and think before you get it, but can you imagine any freak of intellect by which you should forget the name of Jesus? That word seems to fit the tongue in every dialect. Down to old age, when the voice is tremulous and uncertain and indistinct, even then this regal word finds potent utterance.

When an aged father was dying one of the children came and said, "Father, do you know me?" and in the delirium of the last sickness he said, "No, I don't know you." Another child came and said, "Father, do you know me?" "No," he said, "I don't know you." Then the village pastor came in and said, "Don you know me?" He said, "No; I don't think I ever saw you." Then said the minister, "Do you know Jesus?" "Oh, yes!" said the dying man, "I know Jesus; Chief among ten thousand is He, and the One altogether lovely." Yes, for all ages and for all languages, and for all conditions is an easy name.

Jesus, I love Thy charming name,
'Tis music to my ear;
Fain would I sound it out so loud
That heaven and earth might hear.

But I remark further in regard to this name of Christ, that it is a beautiful name. Now you have noticed that you cannot disassociate a name from the character of the person who has it. There are some names, for instance, that are repulsive to my ear. Those names are attractive to your ear. What is the difference? Why, I happened to know some persons of that name who were cross or sour, or queer or unsympathetic, and the persons you have happened to know of that name were kind and genial. Since, then, we cannot disassociate a name from the character of the person who has the name, that consideration makes the name of Jesus unspeakably beautiful.

I cannot pronounce the name in your presence, but you think of Bethlehem and Gethsemane and Golgotha, and you see His loving face, and you hear His tender voice, and you feel His gentle touch. As soon as I pronounce His name in your presence you think of Him who banqueted with heavenly hierarchs, yet came down and breakfasted on the fish which the rough man hauled out of Genesaret; you think of Him who, though the clouds are the dust of His feet, walked footsore on the road to Emmaus.

I cannot speak His name in your hearing this moring, but you think right away of the shining one who restored the centurion's daughter, and who helped the blind man to sunlight, and who made the cripple's crutch useless, and who looked down into the laughing eyes of the babe until it struggled to go to Him; then, flinging His arms around it, and impressing a kiss upon its beautiful brow, said: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Oh, beautiful name, the name of Jesus, which stands for love, for patience, for self sacrifice, for magnanimity, for everything that is good and glorious and tender and sympathetic and kind! It is aromatic with all odors. It is accordant with all harmonies. Sometimes when I look at that name of Jesus Christ it seems as if the letters were made of tears, and then they seem to be gleaming crowns. Sometimes that name seems to be twisted out of the straw on which He lay, and then it seems to be built out of the thrones on which His people are to reign. Sometimes I sound that word Jesus, and I hear in it the sob of Gethsemane and the groan of Calvary, and then I speak His name and it is all a ripple with gladness and a ring with hosanna. Glorious name!

Take all the glories of bookbindery and put them around the page on which that name is printed. On Christmas morning wreathe it on the wall. Let it drip from harp's string and let it thunder out in organ's diapason. Sound it often, sound it well, until every star shall seem to shine it, and every flower shall seem to breathe it, and mountain and sea, and day and night, and earth and heaven acclaim in full chant, "Blessed be His glorious name forever." "The name which is above every name."

Have you ever heard in a Methodist church, during a time of revival, a score of souls come to the altar and cry out for mercy under the power of just two lines of glorious old John Wesley?

Jesus, the name high over all,
In heaven, or earth, or sky.

To the repenting soul, to the exhausted invalid, to the Sunday-school girl, to the snow white octogenarian it is beautiful. The aged man comes in from a long walk, and he tremulously opens the door of his home, and he hangs his hat on the old nail, and he puts his cane in the usual place, and he lies on his couch, and he says to his children and his grandchildren, "My dears, I am going away from you." And they say, "Why, where are you going, grandfather?" "Oh," he says, "I am going to Jesus;" and so the old man faints away into heaven.

And the little child comes in from play and she flings herself in your lap, and she says, "Mamma, I'm so sick, I'm so very sick;" and you put her to bed, and the fever is worse and worse, and some midnight, while you are shaking up the pillow and giving the medicine, she looks up in your face and says, "Mamma, I'm going away from you." You say, "Why, where are you going, my darling?" And she says, "I am going to Jesus." And the red cheek that you take to be the mark of the fever turns out to be only the carnation bloom of heaven.

Oh, was it not beautiful when a little child heard that her playmate was dying, and she went to the house, and she clambered upon the bed of her dying playmate. "Where are you going to?" and the dying girl said, "I'm going to Jesus." Then said the little girl that was well as she bent over to give the parting kiss to her dying playmate, "Well, then, if you are going to Jesus, give my love to Him." It is a beautiful name, whether on the lips of childhood or on the lips of the old man. When my father was dying the village minister said to him, quoting over his pillow this passage, "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation—that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," and there he stopped. Then my father finished the quotation by saying, "of whom I am chief."

But I remark again, in regard to this name of Christ, that it is a mighty name. Rothschild is a name mighty in the commercial world, Silliman is a name mighty in the scientific world, Irving is a name mighty in the literary world, Washington is a name mighty in the political world, Wellington is a name mighty in the military world, but where in all the earth is a name so potent to lift and thrill and arouse and rally and bless as the name Jesus? Why, the sound of that one name unhorsed Saul and threw Newton on his face on ship's deck, and that one name to-day, while I speak, holds a hundred million souls under omnipotent spell. That name in England to-day means more than Victoria. In Germany that name to-day means more than Emperor William. Oh, mighty name!

I have seen a man bound hand and foot of the devil and captive of all evil habits, at the sound of that name dash down his shackles and march out forever free. I have seen a man overcome of misfortune and trial, every kind of trouble had he; but at the sound of that name the sea dropped, and the clouds parted, and the sunburst of eternal gladness poured upon his soul. I have seen a man hardened in infidelity, defiant of God, full of jeer and scoff, jocose of the judgment day, reckless of eternity, at the sound of that name blanch and cower and groan and kneel and weep and repent and pray and believe and rejoice and triumph.

Oh, it is a mighty name. Under its power the last temple of superstition will come down and the last Juggernaut of iniquity will be shattered to pieces. The red horse of carnage, spoken of in apocalyptic vision, and the black horse of death must come back on their haunches, while the white horse of victory goes forth mounted of Him who hath the moon under His feet and the stars of heaven for His tiara. Mighty name! It will make the whole earth tremble, and then it will make all the nations sing. Migaty name!

Other dominions seem to be giving way; France had to give up some of her favorite provinces; Spain has lost a great deal of her power; many of the thrones of the world are being lowered; many of the scepters of the world are being shortened, but every tract distributer, every Bible printer, every Christian institution established spreads abroad the mighty name of Christ. It has already been heard under the Chinese wall, and in the Siberian snow castle, and in the Brazilian grove and in the eastern pagoda. That name will swallow up all other names. That crown will yet cover up all other crowns. That empire will yet compass all dominations.

All crimes shall cease and ancient frauds shall fail,
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed innocence from heaven descend.

But I remark again, taking a step forward in this subject, that the name of Christ is an enduring name. You get over the fence of the graveyard and you pull the weeds back from the name that has nearly faded from the tombstone, and you wish that Walter Scott's "Old Mortality" would come along and rechisel it so that you might really find out what the name is. Why, that was the name of the greatest man in all the town, in all the country, in all the State, now almost faded from the tombstone.

And so the greatest names of this world either have perished or are perishing. Gregory VI., Sancho of Spain, Conrad I. of Germany, Richard I. of England, Catherine of Russia. Those names were once mighty, and they made the earth tremble. Who cares for them now? None so poor as to do them reverence. But the name of Christ is enduring forever. It will be preserved in the world's fine art. There will be other Bellinis to sketch the Madonna, and other Ghirlandajos to present the baptism of Christ, and other Bronzinos to show Christ visiting the spirits in prison, and other Giottos to appal the vision with the Crucifixion. It will be preserved in the world's literature.

There will be other Alexander Popes to write the "Messiah," and other Dr. Youngs to celebrate His triumph, and other Cowpers to sing His love. It will be preserved in the world's grand and elaborate architecture, and Protestanism shall yet have its St. Mark's and its St. Peter's. It shall be preserved in the world's literature, for there will be other Paleys to write the "Evidences of Christianity." More than all, it will be embalmed in the hearts of all the good of earth and all the great ones of heaven. Shall the emancipated bondsman ever forget who set him free? Shall the blind man ever forget the Divine Physician who gave him sight? Shall the lost and wandering ever forget who brought them home?

Why, to make the world forget that name would be to burn up all the Bibles and burn down all the churches, and then in the spirit of universal arson go through the gate of heaven and put the torch to all the temples and mansions and palaces until in the awful conflagration all heaven went down and the people come out to look upon the charred ruins; but even then they would hear the name of Christ in the thunder of falling towers and in the crash of temple walls, and see it interwoven into the flying banners of flame, and the redeemed of heaven would say, "Let the temples and the palaces burn; let them burn; we have Jesus left." Blessed be His glorious name forever. "The name which is above every name."

My friends, have you made up your mind by what name you will accost Christ when you see Him in heaven? Now that is a practical question. For you will see Him, child of God, just as certainly as you sit there and I stand here. By what name have you made up your mind to call Christ when you first meet Him in heaven? Will you call Him "Anointed One," or "Messiah?" or will you take some one of the symbolic terms which you read in your Bible on earth—terms by which Christ was designated?

Some day perhaps you will be wandering among the gardens of God on high, the place abloom with eternal springtime, infinite luxury of lily and rose and amarath, and perhaps you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, Thou art the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." Some time there will be a new soul come into heaven to take its place in the firmament and shine as the stars forever and ever, and the luster of a useful life will shine forth tremulous and beautiful, and you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, Thou art a brighter star, the Morning Star, the Star of Jacob, the Star of the Redeemer."

Some day you will be walking among the fountains that toss in the sunlight, falling in crash of pearl and amethyst into golden and crystalline urn, and wandering up the round banked river to the place where the water first tinkles in silver on the rock, and from chalices of love you will be drinking to honor and everlasting joy, and you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, my Lord, Thou art the Fountain of Living Water." Some day you will be wandering among the lambs and sheep of heaven feeding by the rock, rejoicing in the care of Him who brought you out of the wilderness world into the sheepfold, and you will look up into His face and say, "My Lord, my Lord, Thou art the Shepherd of the Everlasting Hills."

But there is another name by which you can call Him. Perhaps that will be the name I have not mentioned yet. I imagine that heaven is all full. Every throne has its king. Every harp has its harper. All the wealth of the universe has come into heaven. There is nothing to be added. The song full. The ranks full. The mansions all full. Heaven full. The sun will set afire with its splendor the domes of the temple, and burnish the golden streets into a blaze, and be reflected back from the solid pearl of the twelve gates, and it will be noon in heaven. Noon on the river. Noon on the hills. Noon in the valleys. High noon. And then you will look up, gradually accustoming your vision to the sight, shading your eyes at the first lest they be extinguished with the insufferable splendor, until after awhile you can look upon the full irradiation, and you will cry out, "My Lord, my Lord, Thou art the Sun that Never Sets."

But at this point I am staggered with the thought that there may be persons in this house for whom this name has no charm, though it is so easy, though it is so beautiful, though it is so potent, though it is so enduring. Oh, come to-day and see whether there is anything in Christ! I challenge you to test with me this morning whether God is good, and whether Christ is precious, and whether the Holy Ghost is omnipotent.

Come, my brother, I challenge you. Come, and we will kneel at the altar of mercy. You kneel on the one side of the altar and I will kneel on the other side of the altar of mercy, and we will not get up from our knees until our sins are pardoned and we are able to ascribe all honor to the name—you pronouncing it and I pronouncing it—"the name which is above every name."

His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love him too.

I pray God that He may move upon this assemblage now, that we may see Him walking through all these aisles, that the Holy Spirit may spread His wings over this auditory. Now is your time for heaven. Oh, my friends! meeting once, perhaps never again until the books are opened, what shall we say of this morning's service? Have I told you the whole truth? Have you listened to the whole truth? Now is your time for heaven. Come into the kingdom. If you never had an invitation before, I give it to you now.

I do not ask what your sin has been or what your wandering. That is not pertinent to the question. The only thing is whether you want Christ. Come in, the farthest off. Come, the nearest by. "Where sin abounded, grace shall much more abound." Is there in all this august assemblage a man who feels he is too wicked to come? You are mistaken. Come now. "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

O ye who are young, come now! It is no gloomy religion that I preach. It will take no lustre from your eye. It will take no color from your cheek. It will take no spring from your step. I know what I am talking about. I have felt the consolation of this grace in my own heart. It is not a theory with me. I know in whom I believe, and He has been so good a friend to me, I have a right this morning to commend His friendship to all the people.

Oh, come into the kingdom! Do not say you are too bad. "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts." "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth." How is He going to do—drive you into the kingdom? He will not do it. If you get in at all it will be because you are drawn in by His love. What does He say? "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth." He was lifted up. What for? To drive? No! lifted up to draw. Oh, come now, come now into the kingdom of our Lord Jesus!

You have heard of that warrior of ancient times who went into battle against Christ. He hated Christ and he went into battle fighting Christ, but in the battle he got wounded, he was struck by the arrow and fell, and as he lay with his face up to the sun and the life blood was oozing away, he put his hand to his heart and took a handful of blood from the wound and held it up to the sun and cried out, "Oh, Jesus! Thou hast conquered."

And if to-day, my hearer, struck through by the arrow of God's gracious Spirit, you realize the truth of what I have been saying, you would surrender yourself to the Lord who bought you, you would say: "I will no longer battle against Christ's mercy. Lord Jesus, Thou hast conquered." Glorious name. I know not what you will do with it; but I will tell you one thing before I stop—I must tell it. I will tell you one thing here and now, that I take Him to be my Lord, my God, my pardon, my peace, my comfort, my salvation, my heaven. Blessed be His glorious name forever. "The name which is above every name."

Longfellow's First Poem.

The following has long been accepted as a true account of how Longfellow's precocious poetic ability was discovered: When the great poet was nine years old, and attended school, his teacher one day asked him to write a composition. Little Henry, like most all school boys, shrank from the undertaking.

His teacher said: "You can write words, can you not?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then you can put words together?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then," said the master, "you may take your slate and go out of doors, and there you can find something to write about, and then you can tell what it is, what it is for, and what is to be done with it, and that will be a composition."

Henry took his slate and went out. He went behind Mr. Finney's barn, which chanced to stand near, and seeing a fine turnip growing up, he thought he knew what it was, what it was for, and what would be done with it.

A half hour had been allowed Henry for his first undertaking in writing a composition. In a half hour he carried in his work all accomplished neatly, and his teacher is said to have been affected almost to tears when he saw what the boy had done in so short a time. The composition had been written in a poetic form, and was as follows:

Mr. Finney had a turnip,
And it grew, and it grew.
And it grew behind the barn,
And the turnip did no harm.

And it grew, and it grew,
Till it could grow no taller;
Then Mr. Finney took it up
And put it in the cellar.

There it lay, there it lay
Till it began to rot;
When his daughter Susie wasted it
And put it in the pot.

Then she boiled it, and boiled it,
As long as she was able;
Then his daughter Lizzie took it
And put it on the table.

Mr. Finney and his wife
Both sat down to sup;
And they ate, and they ate,
Until they ate the turnip up.

Horse Running Forty Miles an Hour!

Few horses have made a mile dash in less than 1:40; Salvator, in 1890, I believe, made it in 1:35½, which is something truly wonderful. Let us analyze these figures: To begin with, it is nearly forty miles an hour—a speed averaged by few railway trains. There are 5280 feet in a mile, so that for every one of the ninety-five seconds he was in making that mile he had to get over fifty-five and three-tenths feet of ground. Just think of the wonderful speed he was moving at—a half a hundred feet for each beat of a man's pulse!—St. Louis Republic.

Pleasures of Memory.

What a blessed thing is memory! How it brings up the pleasures of the past and hides its unpleasantness! You recall your childhood days, do you not, and wish they would return? You remember the pleasant associations, while the unpleasant ones are forgotten. Perhaps to your mind comes the face of some friend. It was once a pale, sad face. It showed marks of pain, lines of care. It seemed to be looking into the hereafter, the unknown future. And then you recall how it brightened, how it recovered its rosy hue, how it became a picture of happiness and joy. Do you remember these things? Many people do, and gladly tell how the health returned, how happiness came back, how the world seemed bright. They tell how they were once weak, nerveless, perhaps in pain, certainly unhappy. They tell of sleepless nights, restless days, untouched food, unstrung nerves. And then they tell how they became happy, healthy and strong once more. You have heard it often in the past have you not? You have heard people describe how they were cured and kept in health? You certainly can remember what it is that has helped people in America. If not, listen to what Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who is known universally as the great dress reformer, says: "Six years ago, when suffering from mental care and overwork, I received the most pronounced benefit from the use of that great medicine, Warner's Safe Cure." Ah, now you remember. Now you recall how many people you have heard say this same thing. Now you recollect how much you have heard of this great Cure. Now you are ready to admit that memory is usually pleasing, that the highest pleasure comes from perfect health, and that this great remedy has done more to produce and prolong health than any other discovery ever known in the entire history of the whole world.

The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoo'er.

MANY persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

The flour mission—To make good bread.

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A well-fitted shoe is faithful to the last.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF
ST. JACOBS OIL
Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

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Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.

LAMEBACK.—Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 20, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." HERMAN SCHWAYGEL.

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A single dose produces beneficial results, giving cheerfulness of mind and buoyancy of body to which you were before a stranger. They enjoy a popularity unparalleled. Price, 25cts.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A Sample Cake of Soap and 128 Page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated, on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases, sent sealed for 10c.; also Disfigurements, like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation.

BED BUGS—Will you drive out the BED BUGS or will the Bed Bugs drive out you? This query increases in intensity as the warm weather advances. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT is a powerful killer. It cures them up as fire does a leaf; is a sure preventive of return, and is a promoter of "Sleep in Peace." Price 25 Cents, at stores or by mail.
FRED'K DUTCHER & SONS, St. Albans, Vt.

BNU 19

Cheaper than Barb Wire.
HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ORNAMENTAL.

HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.
Double the Strength of any other fence; will not stretch, sag or get out of shape. Harmless to Stock; a Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome enough to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices, Descriptive Circular and Testimonials, also Catalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Tree and Flower Guards, Flexible Wire Mats, &c. HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa.
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For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.
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Send 2 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue. Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
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JOHN P. LOVELL ... Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 12.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

"WHEN I AM IN ROME

I do as the Romans do and when I am in Bellefonte I do as the Bellefonters do," was the remark of an observing young lady a few days ago. "What's that?" asked a friend at her side. The answer came quick, "Why go to the Racket, of course.

—o—

. : *Just In* : .

An Elegant Assortment of

KID GLOVES

in Mousquetaire, Tans, Grays and Black. Chamois in natural shade and three styles of White, entirely new. The Paragon in Black and new shades, all sizes, bear the imprint of the store and go with our special guarantee and are unequalled for the price. The "Blarritz" hold a place second to none in the estimation of our customers.

—o—

Too Much to Talk About, Kom and C

PERSONAL.

——Frank Crawford spent a day or two last week in Union county.

——Mr. Jacob Wagner, of near Tusseyville, was in town Saturday.

——H. W. Kreamer spent Sunday in Reberspurg with his aged parents.

——Merchant Charley Long, of Spring Mills, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Mr. D. E. Bible, of Spring Mills, attended the Masonic lodge session on Monday evening.

——Rev. Elliot, a Presbyterian minister of Unionville, was a visitor in Centre Hall last week.

——Miss Sarah Deininger left last Thursday for York, where she will remain for some time.

——Tailor Sandoe was quite successful in his first experience as an auctioneer last Saturday.

——Miss Anna Mingle departed on Saturday for a week's visit with relatives in Aaronsburg.

——Mrs. Wes. Henney has been quite ill the last few weeks and confined to her bed in consequence.

——Rev. James Boal, of Williamsport, visited friends in Centre Hall and vicinity several days last week.

——Jim Schofield the aspirant for Legislative honors, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Simon Harper on Sunday.

——Mrs. John Sankey and daughter Alda, on Tuesday removed from their farm to the residence of James Gregg, at the station.

——Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reynolds spent Sunday with friends in Reedsville. They were accompanied by station agent Katherman and wife.

——Editor Fred Kurtz and wife departed Saturday evening on the 4.28, for a trip to the Pacific coast. They will be absent four or five weeks.

——Mr. and Mrs. Abe. Lukenbach and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jenkins, all of Bellefonte, were the guests of D. J. Meyer's family on Sunday.

——The Lewistown *Free Press* says, W. H. Ripka, a practical mill-wright of many years' experience, of Globe Mills, Snyder county, gave us a pleasant call last Friday.

——Thomas Hutchinson, a former resident of Potters Mills, but now in the employ of the Adams Express service, visited friends in Potters Mills and Centre Hall last week.

——Captain Wm. Snyder, collector of the tolls beyond the station, tramped on a nail a few days ago, which entered his foot to a considerable depth, and now gives him much pain.

——Miss Lydia Spangler, of Tusseyville, called on some of the members of the school board on Monday, as an applicant for one of the Millheim primary schools for the winter term. Millheim *Journal*.

——Mrs. J. W. Moore, formerly Miss Kate Harpster, will today take her departure for her home in Missoula, Montana. Mrs. Moore has been on a visit to her parents in Centre Hall and friends in the east for several months.

——Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle, of Williamsport, arrived last Friday for a visit to Mrs. Shadle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bitner, west of Centre Hall. They drove from Williamsport to Centre Hall behind two fine horses and intend making the return trip this week in same manner.

——Simon Loeb for many years a resident of Bellefonte, and in the mercantile business, has closed out his entire stock of goods and removed with his family to Philadelphia where he will engage in business. Simon was a popular man and with him leaving Centre county loses one Democrat. The REPORTER wishes him success.

——Mr. Samuel Decker, of Zion, accompanied by Mr. D. C. Keller, made the REPORTER office a pleasant visit on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Decker is in the field as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge and we find him a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman, one who would preside with ability in the office to which he is aspiring. Mr. Decker is popular and highly esteemed in his community and as a candidate, will be in the race to the finish.

ELECTRIC ROAD.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO STRIKE CENTRE HALL.

A Charter Granted at the State Department to Capitalists to Build a Line Between Bellefonte and Lewistown.

The Lewistown and Bellefonte electric railway company, with a capital of $400,000, was on Friday granted a charter at the State department. The line will extend from the village of Reedsville through the valley of Milroy, thence to Centre Hall, to the depot of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad in Bellefonte.

The directors of the company are W. P. Stevenson, James Macklin, McVeytown; C. R. Marks, Johnson Murthersbaugh, A. P. Martin, W. W. Trout, Lewistown.

Now keep the ball a moving until the cars run. There is enough lightning in the air for the Lewistown, Centre Hall, and Bellefonte Electric railway for all time. It will pay. It is a wonderfully short cut, and it will have a paying traffic.

The distance from Lewistown to Bellefonte, via Tyrone is eighty-six miles, per Pennsylvania railroad.

The distance from Lewistown to Bellefonte, via Centre Hall, for an electric road would not be over thirty-four miles—not half as far as the other route. To reach Bellefonte from Lewistown, by the route via Tyrone at present, takes almost half a day. By the proposed electric road, via Centre Hall, it would be done in one and a half to two hours.

There is no question about its being a road that will pay.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Should be Located in or Near the Court House for Public Good.

Sheriff Ishler is trying to induce the county commissioners to rent or procure a room or office in or near the court house for the transaction of business. He cites the fact as it is, the public as well as the sheriff is greatly inconvenienced by being compelled to sometimes twenty times a day run up and down the hill for the transaction of business.

There is positively no spare room in the court house for such an office and consequently quarters will have to be rented by the county commissioners and paid for by the county. Unquestionably business would be greatly facilitated by such a departure. In other counties the court house is sufficiently large to allow a room for the exclusive use for the sheriff.—Bellefonte *Gazette*.

Railroad in Sugar Valley.

For some time past officials of the proposed new railroad through Sugar Valley, have been at work endeavoring to secure free right of way for the line. A committee of their prominent citizens has been appointed to solicit funds to purchase the right of way, where it has not been granted without being paid for. The committee are meeting with good success. A corps of engineers is at work in the narrows at the East end of the valley, and two large buildings for boarding houses have been erected near what is known as the summit. A large number of men it is said will be at work grading the line in a short time. The line of the road, as proposed, enters Nittany Valley at Washington Furance.

Burglary at Benore.

Last Thursday night the store room of Hoover & Emerick, of which Mr. Samuel Emerick, son of the late John Emerick, dec'd., is a member of the firm, was broken into by burglars, and pilfered of goods, and about $5 in cash from the drawer. The store when opened next morning was all confusion, the floor covered with goods scattered about.

Not Valid.

Many will be pleased to learn that the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower courts against the validity of the notes given in the Bohemain oats swindle. A number of farmers and others in this immediate locality fell victims a few years ago, and this decision of the Court of Appeals will be gratifying to those duped.

Fixing Up the Road.

The pike company have hauled several load of stone on the street opposite the Presbyterian church and we suppose they are for the purpose of filling up one or two mud holes in that vicinity. There is plenty of room for repairs on the road through the town and it should be done.

Formed a Combine.

The Milton *Record* says this is an age of progress in business. Up at Montgomery a doctor, a druggist and an undertaker have started a cemetary.

Farmers Busy.

The oats has all been sown and some is up. Farmers are now busy planting corn.

Men's working pants, strong and tough, $1.00. LYON & Co.

The biggest lot of men's working [pants] 25 and 50 cents. Dress shirts, 50, [1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.50, at LYON] & Co.

COUNCIL DOWN TO BUSINESS.

A Full Attendance of Members on Friday Evening.

The town council met in regular session on Friday evening, May 6th, in 'Squire Boal's office. All members were present. The regular sessions of the council are held the first Friday evening of each month.

Several bills were presented and orders were drawn to the amount of $3.13. Josiah Dale for whom two orders were drawn several months ago and same having been stolen from him, requested the body to duplicate same. The matter was deferred until another meeting.

Chief Burgess Kurtz was present and called the attention of the council to the dilapidated condition of some of the walks, and also of the importance of promptly enforcing the walk ordinances. It was agreed that the walk ordinance in regard to removing of blocks and repairing of walks should be strictly enforced, and street commissioner Charles Arney was instructed to notify all parties having blocks nailed on their walks, or walks out of repair, to have them properly repaired at once, and parties failing to comply with that notice would be compelled to pay cost of repairing, according to the provisions of the ordinances.

In regard to the borough board walk leading to the station which is in very bad shape it was debated whether to abandon the walk or construct a new one along Fleisher's lots. The council agreed to view the walk and report the advisability of abandoning the walk and construct a new crossing across the street from R. Foreman's residence, to intersect the walk at J. O. Deininger's.

A special meeting was ordered for this Thursday evening, when action will be taken and the matter fully decided.

The millage necessary to meet expenses of the borough for the coming year was decided upon. Last year 3½ mills were laid, but this year only 3 mills were thought necessary, and such was voted.

The Stone Crusher.

The new stone crusher ordered for Potter township by supervisor James Sweetwood, arrived at this station last week and was unloaded. It is a massive piece of machinery and was purchased at a cost of about $400 to the township, but even if it were a greater price, it is a good investment and one that will be appreciated by the traveling public. The roads throughout the township will all be repaired to the benefit of all. Mr. Sweetwood devoted much time and labor in the securing of the crusher, and carefully inspected several different crushers in operation before placing his order, and he feels confident that he has secured the best in the field.

Now it is Wm. G. Runkle, Esq.

The *Centre Democrat* says on Tuesday Wm. G. Runkle, formerly of Tusseyville, was admitted to the practice of law, when he took the necessary oath before the Court. Mr. Runkle read law during the past few years in the office of J. C. Meyer, Esq., and made a good record for himself by passing an elegant examination. The young barrister posses the ability and necessary traits of character to rise into prominence in the legal profession ere long. We wish him well.

This is a Puzzler.

Here is a conundrum running something like this: Smith found a ten dollar gold piece lying in the road; he gave it to Brown to settle a meat bill; Brown gave it to Jones to pay a grocery account; Jones turned it over to Baker in payment of a balance due on lumber; Baker returned it to Smith in settlement of a note; Smith took it to the bank to deposit it, when the cashier threw it out as counterfeit. Now were these various debts paid?

All Chasing the Same Bird.

One of the novelties in the "Want" columns of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* the other day, was the following: Wanted—Position as son-in-law in a wealthy family; references exchanged. Address P. F. A., Dispatch office." There is an air of business, or check, about this advertisement that will no doubt bring the advertisement many responses.

Semi-Annual Dividend.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company on Tuesday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable in cash, clear of state taxes on and after May 31. There was no talk of an allotment of stock at the meeting.

Nothing Like Asking For It.

We respectfully suggest that the court house be removed from its present site and set down here in Philipsburg. We are getting Bellefonte's population and we might as well have the buildings brought along.—*Philipsburg Ledger*.

Young men's suits, black, brown or mixed cheviots, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00. LYON & Co.

——A guarantee goes with all goods purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and when a purchase is made it can be depended upon as reliable.

DEATH AT POTTERS MILLS.

Miss Alice Palmer Dies of Pneumonia After a Short Illness.

Miss Alice Palmer, daughter of Mr. James Palmer, died at the home of her father in Potters Mills, on last Thursday morning. Miss Palmer was taken ill with pneumonia about two weeks previous to her demise and her condition gradually grew worse until death relevied her of her sufferings.

She was a consistent member of the Methodist church and Rev. Minnich conducted the funeral ceremony the following Sunday morning, interment being made in the Sprucetown cemetery.

She was aged about thirty-six years and greatly beloved by her acquaintances.

They Will be Enforced.

Many of our citizens think that several of the borough ordinances are only a dead letter and pay little or no attention whatever to them, and in consequence several of them are violated to the fullest extent, but we wish here to respectfully state to them that they will be enforced, especially those relating to the repairing of all board-walks and pavements, and the same will be put in a condition such as the ordinance designates. The street commissioner has been ordered by the burgess to make a tour of all our streets and every board walk or pavement found out of condition to report same to occupant of property and give five days time for repairing same, otherwise the street commissioner will repair same and 20 per cent additional will be charged above cost of labor of repairs. It is the intention of the authorities to place our walks in a respectable shape even at the cost of a few cussings which can easily be stood.

A Big Coal Deal.

The Beech Creek railroad company has just concluded the purchase of 5,000 acres of coal lands near DuBois. The *Courier* states with assurance that DuBois will be connected with Clearfield by rail soon, the line being an extension of the Beech Creek road or one that will amount to the same thing in every respect except in name. That of the coal taken from the 5,000 acres to supply the Reading combination's eastern market will be carried over the Beech Creek and Reading roads, and how it will be transported to Clearfield will soon be determined.

Taken From the Planing Mill.

The chisels and auger found on last Thursday morning in close vicinity to the bank, which were left by the would-be-robbers who tried to force entrance into the Penns Valley Bank but were foiled by Clem Deininger firing at them, were claimed by the Luse's, whose tool shop in the planing mill had been broken into and the chisels and auger taken therefrom. No clue was left as to the identity of the robbers, but it is evident they were from other parts and unacquainted with the arrangement of the interior of the bank as their operations show.

A Peculiarity of the Sex.

Clearfield Republican.

The Hungarian woman are about as fickle as their American sisters. A Hun. employed at Horatio saved enough money to bring his affianced from the old county and looked forward to a happy marriage, but the bride to be had no more than arrived until she straight way took her departure with another Hun. and the one who furnished her money to come over with now mourns the loss of it as well as his sweet heart.

It Was Loaded.

Anderson Beaver, of Fullerton, North Dakota, formerly of Milroy, was killed at the former place the second week in April. While attempting to blow through a gun, which he supposed was not loaded, his foot slipped from the trigger and the ball entered his mouth, went through his head and landed in the ceiling of the room, killing him instantly. He was about 25 years of age.

Italian Rioters Kill One Man.

On Sunday afternoon a riot started among the Italians on Ninth avenue, Altoona, and for thirty minutes a general fight raged, knives and clubs being freely used. Joe Partee went into the crowd to quell the disturbance when he was instantly killed by a brick which struck his neck. No one was seen throwing a missile, and the coroner's jury was unable to reach any decision.

The Electric Road.

The Lewistown, Centre Hall and Bellefonte electric railway company was chartered last week. Ter-ra-ra Boom-de-ay! Now keep the enterprise agoing, and we will have a paying thing. We alluded to this matter in a former issue of the REPORTER.

Glass Work Sold.

W. F. Reeder, Esq., of Bellefonte, purchased the Bellefonte Glass Works at Sheriff's sale for $1,600, a mortgage of $2,000 was on the premises at the time.

——If you want a light spring and summer overcoat, the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can satisfy your wants in a most satisfactory manner to you, both in price and quality.

COURT DOINGS.

CIVIL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF JUSTICE.

Civil Cases Tried Before Judge Furst. Some Decided Surprises at the Results. Cases of Minor Importance.

Civil oourt was in session all last week. There being a large number of cases to be tried the list was not covered with the one week. Several of the cases up for trial are of more or less minor importance.

Agnes Shoemaker vs. Philipsburg School Board, to recover eight months salary, was case considered. After having been selected an instructor and having taught one month, she was asked for her resignation; without apparent cause. Miss Shoemaker refused to resign and her successor was appointed. One morning when she went to school she found another teacher in her room, but nothing dannted, she called the school to order and was then escorted from the room by an officer whom the board had authorized to remove her. The Judge instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of defendant, which was done.

W. I. Treaster vs. Samuel Treaster's administrators. Non-suit suffered by plaintiff.

James Sankey vs. C. P. Hewes, administrator of Samuel Sankey. Case continued plaintiff's cost.

The case of K. G. Shutt vs. William Grauer was settled at defendant's cost.

George W. Jackson vs. the Nittany Valley Railroad Co., continued.

Geo. Boak vs. Sebastian Viehdorfer. Case settled.

Wm. Walker vs. A. P. and George Krape, a case involving the recovery of two notes for $300 and $500 respectively. Verdict for plaintiff.

Newport Bank vs. Harter Bros., et al. Verdict $2257.30 for plaintiff.

Same vs. same. Verdict $1125.15 for plaintiff.

Walter Rosswell vs. John M. Ward. Verdict for plaintiff, land described in the writ.

First National bank, of Bellefonte, vs. F. P. Blair ex. Verdict for plaintiff $1443.64.

Sam. Weaver's Ex. vs. Henry Emerick. Plaintiff suffers voluntary nonsuit.

R. E. Bartholomew vs. D. J. Meyer to replevin pair of mules and other property on which plaintiff had a lease. Bartholomew sold the team to Fos. Frazier who had paid part of the purchase money—a lease was held for the balance. Frazier then traded the team to D. J. Meyer for a black horse and Bartholomew sued Meyer to recover amount of lease. The jury found a verdict of $258.33 for Bartholomew.

Frazier hearing that Meyer would make an effort to replevin the horse hireda rig and started from Bellefonte in a hurry for Tusseyville to get his horse out of Centre county and beyond the jurisdiction of Sheriff Ishler. About 15 minutes after Frazer left Sheriff Ishler and Meyer with double team, started in hot pursuit to overtake Frazer and replevin the horse. Frazier reached the stable a few minutes before the Sheriff, who arrived in time to see Frazier mount his horse and ride bare back across the fields on the dead run, leaping over fences, bound for the mountains, evidently to avade the Sheriff, reach Mifflin county and sell his horse.

In Season Now.

A few days ago Samuel Gingrich, who recently purchased the real estate of his father, about three miles west of Centre Hall, killed two big black snakes on his farm, which measured each five feet, four inches in length. They are the first reported so far this season and if the size increases as the season advances, we can expect some whopping big snake stories.

Mountain League.

Base ball representatives from Houtzdale, Clearfield, Bellefonte and Tyrone met last Friday at the latter place and organized the Mountain League. It was thought that Philipsburg could be induced to join the league and schedule provision was accordingly made for it.

And Still Hearty.

Clinton county has an 80-year-old citizen, one Jacob Deise, who recently cut sixty-three mine props twenty-eight feet long, averaging eight inches at the top, peeled one and one-half tons of bark in three weeks, walking a distance of three miles every day.

In a New Dress.

That staid old Democratic sheet, the Lock Haven *Democrat*, came out last week in a new dress, which improved appearances 100 per cent. The *Democrat* is one of the ablest edited papers in Pennsylvania and bristles with bright editorals and local news.

——THE REPORTER, $1.50 per year.

Every shade of Chiffon Lace from 30 cts. up. LYON & Co.

——Boom-de-ay. Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

——A full line of latest styles in gents furnishing goods has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. A bargain in every purchase made.

He Abideth Everywhere.

You have seen the dry goods' box statesman, the sage who sits aronnd all day solving profound problems of political economy, but who is scarcely able to solve the problem of where the next sack of flour is to come from. You are acquainted with the philosopher who never read or studied anything, but who knows everthing by intuition—the gentleman who has general supervision over all things, who is a mine of information that doesn't inform and a cyclopedia of misconceptions. To be sure you have. Every community has a representative or two of this type. And really it is difficult to see how we would get along without these breezy and amusing idiots.—Punxsutawney *Spirit*.

She's a Hustler and Her Name is Smith.

Huntingdon Globe.

Miss Jennie Smith, of East Broad Township, is a lady like woman, a good house-keeper, and each morning after her domestic affairs are accomplished, she finds ample time to personally superintend the hauling of stone and other material in her neighborhood, for which purpose she has two teams and five men constantly employed. Miss Smith devotes much of her time in looking after this work, and finds it quite profitable To some this might be regarded as an advanced step for a woman to take in the business pursuits of life, but it only shows the illimitable scope that is held out to the fair sex in the business world.

The best wearing shoe for boys at $1.25 that you have ever seen. The best $1.25 shoe for men, in the county. LYON & Co.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	85
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	11
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	7

Hemp Rope for banners, 25 styles and colorings in Madras and Silkaline. Little ball fringe and loops for above.

Pretty Calicoes as sightly as the Percales at double the money. Bow Knots for your watch or at the neck.

If you want a nice little dress for the little ones, ask to see our ready-made ones, or get the pink Chambrey and ask for the pink Tucktng to match--dainty and neat and elegant for a small sum. Outings in dozens of styles from the cheapest up.

5c Challis going by the hundreds of yds. This year styles have never been beaten, both for quality and style. Others may ask 8c, but they are no better than ours. Ladies' Muslin, Percales, Chambrays, Pine Apple Cloth, Mako Cotton, Crepe Cloths, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Serges, India Linens, Bedford Cords, etc., etc.

Carmans.

LYON & CO'S SAY.

—:—

Surrah Silks from 40 cents upward.

Beautiful Dress Challis, fast colors, 6 cts. per yard.

Dress Ginghams, 6¼, 7, 7½, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents per yard.

Light, drab, fans, browns, and all the new shades in Bedford Cords, from 30 to 75 and $1.00

Boy's Klee Pants, 25 cents to $1 per pair.

Boy's Suits, $1.00, 1 25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Boy's Finer Suits, 2 00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00.

Young Men's Suits, black, brown, or mixed Cheviots. 3.50, 4.00, 5 00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00, 10 00 and 12.00.

The best wearing Shoe for boys at $1.25 that you have ever seen. The best $1.25 Shoe for men in the county.

Every shade of Chiffron Lace from 30 cents up.

Men's Working Pants, strong and tough, $1.00.

The biggest lot of Men's Working Shirts, 25 and 50 cents.

Dress Shirts, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1 50 and 2.50.

Carpets, cheap, 15, 20, and 25 cents per yard.

Cotton Ingrain Carpets, 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.

Part Wool Ingrain Carpets, 35, 40 and 45 cents.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, and 75 cents per yard.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - Pa.